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# THE CLUB WOMAN

*The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Volume VIII

BOSTON, APRIL, 1901

No. 1

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# THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs  
and of the United States Daughters of 1812 ♡ ♡ ♡ ♡ ♡ ♡ ♡

Volume VIII

BOSTON, APRIL, 1901

No. 1

Helen M. Winslow, Editor and Publisher

Frances H. Howard, Assistant Editor

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## NOTES.

Teary, tricky April is with us.

The club season is nearly over; it is the beginning of the end

We are getting old. This is the beginning of our eighth volume.

The woman who boasts of never having belonged to a woman's club grows beautifully less with every season.

The Century people are making musical club women a pretty good offer in this number. Read it and try it.

Look over carefully the state news in this number and size up what clubs are accomplishing. Then say, if you can, that clubs amount to nothing.

We have received an envelope mailed at Burlington, Vt., containing one dollar, a blank subscription slip, and not a scrap of writing of any kind. From whom does it come?

We have never failed to come out promptly on the first day of the month, our regular day of publication, and have never made promises we have not kept. And yet, because some other club publication has, there are women who dare not subscribe to the Club Woman. Logic?

"I cannot see," writes a state president, "how any club woman, worthy the name, can get along and try to keep up her work without your paper." We can. She has not tried the plan of keeping posted on the affairs of all clubdom. She would rather, when she has special work to do, sit down and write the busy editor for advice in a personal letter than take it through the regular channel and pay for it.

It has always been our motto that club women should patronize club women. That is a part of club loyalty. A former club president of Brooklyn has invented and put on the market recently a "Sewing Machine Guide," which will be found invaluable in every family. It is advertised in these columns, her sense of club loyalty leading the inventor to place an advertisement here before patronizing the fashion papers. Will not other club women be as loyal to her?

A letter from Mrs. Sara Webb Engle, of Hartford, Mich., gives interesting facts regarding her own work for Indians. Her husband is the administrator of the estate of Simon Pokagon, and has interested many towns in the West in the life and work of that noble Indian. She has introduced her idea of having an "Indian Day" in various clubs and societies in the West and it seems to be working admirably. The plan of having an annual "Indian Day," with papers, Indian sketches, sale of Indian goods and perhaps some distinctively Indian entertainment strikes us as practicable and promising of good results.

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## BENEFITS OF STATE FEDERATION TO INDIVIDUAL CLUBS.

*Martha Wentworth Hopper.*



HERE is one central thought around which to group the comments upon this subject. This thought is charmingly expressed by George Eliot. After deprecating the almost universal habit of wishing ourselves born in some other age—generally the golden, under presumably better auspices—she says, "Whereas by being another sort of person in the present age I might have given it some needful theoretic clue, or I might have been one of those benignant, lovely souls who, without astonishing the public and posterity, make a happy difference in the lives close around them, and in this way lift the average of earthly joy."

To make a happy difference in the lives close around her is the ultimate mission of every club woman. We may have been groping blindly in our work, may have been totally unconscious of our mission; may have lost many opportunities to accomplish our object, nevertheless the true goal comes well within this limit.

The impulse to serve which is indicated by feminine restlessness and zeal has forced women into apparently diverging paths, and much energy has been worse than wasted because the climax was not clearly discerned, but in spite of all this the dominant spirit of the generation is altruistic; doing for others the watchword.

This may not seem germane to the subject, but just glance at the isolated woman; the mother, who through the feminine instinct of self-annulment is rapidly deteriorating, making of herself a cipher for the greater comfort and advantages of her family, what does the modern club do for her? The individuality which was in danger of being lost expands. The intellectual faculties so nearly dormant are stimulated and strengthened by use. If, by bringing such a woman into touch with club life, you can consecrate a few of her hours to the refining influence of good literature, art or music. If you can induce her to spend the time in reading, writing or congenial club companionship which she had formerly spent carefully pulling threads out of fine linen in order to weave an intricate pattern with her needle, at the cost of eyesight and nerve force, you assuredly make a happy difference in her life.

The subject assigned to me is as old as the club movement itself. The benefits of federation have been enumerated again and again. You have been told many times that federation bears the same relation to the individual club that the club itself bears to the individual member and this statement is as true now as though I uttered it for the first time. The circular letter sent out by this federation states very clearly what benefits come from being affiliated with a society which collects the latest, most progressive, most practical ideas on club work and club possibilities and then acts as the great distributor of modern thought on these subjects. You may have read that the associations formed among club women by a union of forces "establishes friendliness and equality, develops the highest genius while giving the timid strength to advance in line with the grandest types of womanhood"; that "the greatest benefit of federation, both to the individual and to the club, is the breadth it gives in every way, breadth of outlook, breadth of association, breadth of sympathy, breadth of work. And with breadth comes growth, the one thing needful alike to character or to club for the true test of worth is a capacity for growth." We are sure that federation benefits the individual club member and the club because "it gives breadth, because it stimulates growth, because it develops latent power, teaches largeness and tolerance, widens acquaintanceship and develops altruism." "Federation stands not for the aristocracy of intellect and

ethics but for the republic of intellect and ethics. Its educational work is to raise the average standard of life and to broaden the social aims of the community, for a fine social life is the crown of all civilization." "The effect upon the state of a great body of its best women, thinking constantly of its highest interest, ever reaching upward, outward and onward toward the loftiest ideals cannot be estimated, nor can the subtle change in the spiritual atmosphere, the influence upon public opinion. Nor can the sweetness and strength of the spirit of sympathy and co-operation awakened among our strong, reserved and widely separated women be put into cold words."

All this, I say, you have heard because it has been said and resaid ever since the idea of federation came before the feminine mind and it is all true, not alone in theory but in practice, as I can demonstrate by giving an account of a part of the work done by the Wisconsin S. F. of W. C.

There are now six distinct lines of work in the hands of committees: Educational, Library, Art Interchange, Town Improvement, Reciprocity Bureau, and Consumers' League. While these several committees through their work are multiplying the opportunities for making a happy difference in the lives close around them it is through the Traveling Reference Library and the Reciprocity Bureau that the greatest benefit comes to the individual clubs so I will confine my remarks to these two lines.

At the last state convention the librarian in charge of reference libraries reported seven: One on Shakespeare, The Marble Faun, A Group of Art Poems, American Literature, Educational Topics, United States History and Wisconsin History. All in constant circulation and requests for others. Twelve cases of pictures are being sent about to homes and schoolhouses besides twenty-five counties where traveling libraries are being circulated by the State Commission. The chairman of the committee stated that fifty reference libraries could be used constantly by club women who are learning of their great value in club work.

Since the establishment of the Reciprocity Bureau in 1897 its yearly reports have shown an ever increasing patronage, the number of patrons the past year being eighty-seven. At headquarters 127 papers are on file, the subjects ranging from mythology to current history. There is a list of women who offer to read papers on specified subjects for traveling expenses. There are also the names of many more who will give talks, recitals, etc., for remuneration.

The women who live in the small settlements and on farms are essentially the same sort of creatures as the women who live in the cities. They cherish youthful ideals which have not been realized. They have had glimpses of surroundings more in accord with their tastes than those provided by circumstances. They are conscious of talents which there has been no opportunity to use or develop. A company of such women in an outlying district of Wisconsin, if banded together into a club and federated, can now select a subject for study, then call upon the federation for suggestive outlines, for the necessary text books and supplementary reading and if the subject is art they can procure portfolios of photographic illustrations. Then from the Reciprocity Bureau they can select papers which have been prepared by women of other clubs so that new ideas drawn from a wide field are within the reach of the most isolated club in the state without money and without price. By such a system of expansion—by this plan of giving to others out of the fullness of one's own life—the number of lives close around one is increased an hundredfold, and in like proportion can a happy difference be made in them and thus the average of earthly joy be lifted to a higher plane, joy in this connection meaning more than empty pleasure or temporary happiness, being a deeper feeling springing from a nobler source.

Mrs. Henrotin's address to the Biennial at Louisville four years ago contains this paragraph: "The marked characteristic of



women's work is its lack of continuity. They have done their share in inaugurating the peaceful arts and all the trades and professions which underlie the home and yet, from the fact that they lack the spirit of solidarity they are in constant danger of losing the reward of their labor. It is safe to say, however, that they are rapidly learning the lesson of association. This spirit of association, this ability to work in organization is the lesson inculcated by federation. Women thus learn the tremendous value to society of the voluntary subordination of the individual."

The American woman is passing through a period of transition and in this lack of continuity, associated with a restless energy, lurk the gravest dangers as well as the greatest possibilities. Old employments have been taken out of her hands but new ones have not been provided for her, although "the need of the realization of life in action," and the energy to do and to serve still possesses her and unless this motive power be guided by wisdom and discretion great mischief is often done, albeit with the best of intentions. The evils which lie on the surface of social life attract the attention of these zealous women who are quick to obey the command, "Whatever thy hands find to do, do with thy might," so they have banded themselves together to fight these evils in the various ways that to them seemed effectual. One society is sure that the millennium will be near at hand when the liquor traffic is suppressed. Another organization is sure that the world could be set aright if the ballot was only in women's hands. Now the fact of the case is that social dissipation, political corruption, moral obliquity, intemperance in all its forms, as well as all other evils that darken the social world, are but the phenomena of human life—that composite life which is subject to fixed laws. Hegel says that "Evil is only the incompatibility between what is and what ought to be." Women are so constantly and zealously using money, enthusiasm and nerve force in fighting against phenomena or results that but a limited supply of these commodities remains with which to combat causes. Instead of doing positive teaching to the end that social life be brought into harmony with the laws which govern social evolution, the work has been of a negative character, fighting "what is" rather than trying to bring about "what ought to be." The text "Overcome evil with good," seems to be little understood in this connection.

However, in spite of the tendency to waste money and energy in misdirected efforts while helpful projects are suffering from lack of the same, this restless discontent is an encouraging sign in the evolution of womanhood. Phillips Brooks said: "The ideal life, the life of full completion haunts us all. We feel the thing we ought to be beating beneath the thing we are."

The woman's club movement stands alone in the field of universality, for it has undertaken the humanitarian work in which the entire feminine world is interested, leaving untouched those fields of labor where differences of political and religious opinions tend towards division. If federation can furnish such a wealth of experience and teach the lesson of subordination of private to public good then through it ought to come a wonderful illumination to the woman, the windows of whose soul are open towards Jerusalem; to her who stands upon a plane sufficiently elevated that a full view of the entire world of thought and feeling cannot be obstructed by one insignificant factor thereof, for a small object close to the eye will obscure many large ones just beyond. A woman thus enlightened becomes filled from the store of universal existence and the spirit of solidarity grows within her. The partial view of humanity which formerly filled her entire vision falls into its true place in the perspective, then she realizes that human life is greater than any one part of it and that only by elevating personal ideals can social, political, ethical and religious ideals be elevated. When we are thoroughly imbued with this sense of universal life, when the spirit of solidarity is properly developed, humanity will be seen as a unit moving onward and

upward according to the laws which determine social, political and moral evolution and "our progress can be measured by the degree in which we sympathize with individual suffering and individual joy."

The value of our service to mankind will be determined by our success in making a happy difference in the lives close around us by helping to bring them into harmony with the laws which regulate existence.

Do not conclude from what I have said that a State Federation is an institution made to order; that you can procure one ready made which is capable of bringing to individual clubs and to club women the many splendid opportunities enumerated. Your State Federation will be exactly what you make it. Emerson said: "No institution will be better than its institutor," and this as well as all other State Federations will take its character from the clubs which compose it and from the officers who shape its policy and conduct its affairs. No large inclusive club can be made of small, exclusive, women and the same is true of clubs, exclusive ones cannot grow into an inclusive federation. Trine says: "The life that goes out in love to all is the life that is full and rich and continually expanding in beauty and power. Such is the life that becomes ever more inclusive and hence larger in scope and influence. The larger a man or woman the more inclusive they are in their love and friendship. The smaller the man and the woman the more dwarfed and dwindling their natures, the more they pride themselves upon their exclusiveness."

Whatever you bring to this federation that you will find.

"Then give to the world the best you have  
And the best will come back to you."

## A TRUE CLUB STORY.

Mrs. James Humphrey.



HERE are more ways than one by which women's literary clubs may prove themselves possessed of the true philanthropic spirit. Opportunities come unexpectedly to the organization as to the individual and test its metal. There are ways and ways of administering relief, some of them more caustic than the ills they are meant to alleviate. The culture of the clubs, that fosters all the graces, should lead to fine art in charitable methods.

Even plain, every-day cases of poverty and disease among the world's incapables should be handled with tact and tenderness. The capacity for mental anguish may not be entirely starved out and a rasping porcupine style of charity may set a thousand sensitive nerves on edge. Now and then there comes a place where only the most refined methods avail where rare skill is required, lest in healing the body there be not more painful wounds inflicted on the soul.

One instance has come to my knowledge wherein a club has shown such judgment, such tact, such sympathetic tenderness, such Christian charity for a member fallen into misfortune, that I desire to place it on record.

The "D. S. C. of M." is by no means a professional charity club. It carries no banners proclaiming altruism. It has no visiting or investigating committees, though oftentimes its right hands are full of charitable offerings which the left hands know not of. It is distinctly a study club. Every week its members assemble to learn of the world's great teachers what is best, and highest, and purest in thought and action, and they form their ideals thereon. They learn to look into their own hearts for comprehension of the springs which move the feelings and emotions of their fellow beings.

And, yet, it seemed rather inspiration than acquired faculty which lent the inimitable grace in giving that characterized them in the instance referred to.

The club was not many years old when it received a valuable accession to its membership in Mrs. George Baring. That she was well born and bred, superior in mental qualities, refined in manners and of very attractive personality was apparent at once. It was also manifest from the style of living adopted by her husband and herself that they were not lacking in wealth. They took the best rooms at the highest priced hotel, paid liberally for every service, and required and enjoyed the best of everything. They proved to be both sociable and hospitable and the best people of "M." received them as friends.

Mr. Baring signed himself "Capitalist" and entered into some speculative schemes for which he seemed to have the ready money, though it was given out that most of his fortune was invested elsewhere, but would in time be disengaged and brought West.

Mrs. Baring at once took that place in the club which she never lost. Among the first in diligence and thoughtfulness, as well as energy and enthusiasm, each year more and more endeared her to the little group to whom it was given to stand by her in the dark days of misfortune which came to her.

For after several years of seeming prosperity and happiness a sudden cloud overspread her sky. Mr. Baring's absences, always frequent, began to be prolonged, and as they were, without doubt, a congenial couple, Mrs. Baring's bright spirits were, in consequence somewhat dimmed. But she put a brave face on the matter. "It was business, perplexing business," she said, "that kept him away, and she should be only too glad when circumstances so shaped his affairs as to permit to place all his investments near 'M.'"

At length a year had passed since Mr. Baring had been at home, then month after month dragged along until it was two. Deep shadows began to dwell on the fair face of the faithful wife, but not a word of distrust or condemnation of the absent one fell from her lips. To every one she said: "The separation was dreary, but she hoped it would soon end."

Then came a rumor of hotel bills unpaid. The landlord, whose patience had been long drawn out, cut it short at last by the intimation that the best rooms in the house could no longer be held unless paid for. She quietly secured a room in the house of a friend near by, confidently assuring him, however, that her husband would soon come and repay all.

Her wardrobe, once elegant and complete, began to show signs of decay, though with painstaking skill the excellent materials of which it was composed were transformed into new shapes and the best portions brought to the front. But, as time went on, the worn spots would not be concealed, even by the most artistic needlework. And despite her resolute courage and indomitable will the lines of anxiety would show in her face. But such was her proud carriage and dignified mien, that no one dared to go to her with the question, "Do you need help?"

Always when asked concerning her husband she said: "He will come soon I am sure," though her voice grew plaintive, and fear rather than confidence was implied in her tones. She had ceased going to the hotel for her meals and was cooking for herself in her room, though this fact was never mentioned by her nor to her. Yet invitations to dine and to sup were given her more frequently than before, and baskets of delicacies, always accompanied by a gift of flowers, found their way to her room.

But a time came when the club members could no longer disguise their efforts to relieve. Mrs. Baring was ill, and at once they were at her bedside, grieved at the actual want in which they found her. At once they brought food, medicine, nurse, physician, clothing, everything that was necessary to her comfort. And withal they gave their loving cheering inspiring presence.

When she recovered they set about devising ways and means

of providing for her necessities without seeming to dole out charity. The baker, the butcher, the grocer were each provided with a sum of money and instructed to inform her that these amounts had been placed to her credit by an unknown party. Her imagination caught at a suggestion that this had been done by her husband for some unaccountable reason.

The pitiful and painstaking economy with which she drew upon this provision, to make it last until he came, proved her innate integrity.

Until he came. This was the burden of her thought and at last, at last, he came.

One fearfully stormy night he stood at her room door, a forlorn, dejected, aged, miserable wreck of his former self, waiting a word of permission from her to enter, waiting to be drawn in, wept over and forgiven.

The story he told she never spoke of, never betrayed by so much as the quiver of an eyelid, nor did her faithful friends ever in any way make known to her that they had learned, at an earlier date, the reason of his long absence.

Baring had lost heavily in some of his financial operations and, in the midst of his perplexities, hoping to have time to make the amount good, had used funds belonging to other parties. The law called this embezzlement, and condemned him to serve a term in a penal institution from which he had just been released.

What it cost that proud soul to receive him after such a confession can never be known. But he was so humble, so abject, so humiliated, so helpless, that she could but be merciful. It was not in her to do otherwise. She cared for him through a long and violent illness with all her old-time tenderness and devotion. Her club friends stood by her faithfully, and when he was able to be removed provided for them a small cottage home. Never in her happier days was she met with more cordial greetings, never with such unwearied attentions.

"I must work," she said, "give me something to do by which I can earn our bread. You are too good to us."

And they brought her fine sewing, lace work and embroidery, and paid her in proportion to her needs rather than the market value of the work. This contented her. Never before had she served others for pay, but she did it now, diligently and faithfully.

But before the winter came again, Baring had partially recovered his strength and was gone, "to seek employment in a distant city," she said, "he would send for her when he obtained a position."

But another call came to her first. During the cold weather of '98 her struggle for life, her toils and humiliations were ended.

Faithful to the last, the members of her club stood her. Theirs was the love that endured to the end. They laid her to rest with flowers, and music and sacred ceremonies, and the tears of friendship bedewed her grave. The lonely mourner afar off, unable to come because of poverty, sent his thanks to the club, no member of which will ever regret any sacrifices of time or money this beautiful charity may have cost them.

The Massachusetts Audubon Society offers to any responsible person the free use of a type-written lecture about birds, with lantern and fifty or more slides, on the condition that such person shall arrange to present the lecture and slides to an audience without charge and be responsible for the safe and prompt return of the outfit with all express charges paid. The lecture, entitled "An Invitation to Bird Acquaintance," was written by Mr. Ralph Hoffmann and presented to the society. It is hoped that this lecture will have a wide circulation and stimulate a more active interest in bird study, and also secure further co-operation in the work of the society. Applications for the lecture and communications regarding the society should be sent to the secretary, Miss Harriet E. Richards, 234 Berkeley street, Boston.



## Sun and Shadow.

Clara J. Carter.

Many shadows there be,  
But each points to the sun;  
The shadows are many,  
The sunlight is one.

Life's fortune may fluctuate,  
God's love does not;  
And that love is unchanged  
While it changes our lot.

Let us look to the light,  
Which is common to all,  
And down to the shadows  
That ever must fall,

Ay, even the darkest,  
In this faith alone,  
That, in tracing the shadows,  
We find out the sun.

## WHAT SHOULD OUR GIRLS STUDY?

By Julia Ward Howe.

(From a recent article in the Boston Transcript we take the following:)



THE greatest object of education is the formation of character. It may not suit the ambition of youth to be told at the outset that an honorable and useful citizenship is the highest end attainable by the individual, and that most desirable to the society of which he or she is to form a part. The true lesson of life, however, is this and none other.

Every girl should be taught to look upon herself as a member of a civilized, Christian community, and as such, as bound to hold the interests of such a community dear and sacred. She should early learn that no woman lives to herself alone. As the natural guardian of the home she is bound to have in charge its dearest and most intimate sources of well-being. If she marries, it

should not be with a view only to the personal suiting of tastes and circumstances, but with an earnest desire to fulfill the duties and to deserve the dignities which belong to true matronhood. If she has children, she must train them from the start as servants of the state and as members of the church universal. To the individual the great values of life unite in thought and affection. Each of these has its mean and its heroic side, and the facile sympathies of youth can be led in either direction.

Having done our best to prepare the youthful mind for the acquisition in the moral departments of learning, let us ask according to what order and method we shall furnish the fair receptacle with its treasures. I speak with diffidence, having been bred in the old-fashioned ways of sixty years since. But according to my best judgment I should say: Language first, in order that thought, as it develops, may find its pure and appropriate expression. Fortunately do I account those who are born to the possession of the English tongue. Let each endeavor above all things to speak it with clearness and precision. I doubt whether there exists another occidental tongue in which so much may be expressed in words of one syllable. Half-educated people are apt to seek indirect modes of expression, of which a certain euphuism is the result.

People with still smaller appreciation of language are anxious to adorn the minds of their children with a smattering of foreign languages. And so these children are torn from the bosom of their mother country and carried into strange lands, in order that they

may forget the grand inheritance of their native tongue, and become aliens to its true significance.

Next, logic—not the technical dialectic of the Scotch and German schools, but a discipline which shall point out the true sequence of facts and ideas. This always with reference to real life, in which the greatest failures often come from an irrational mode of reasoning.

History, next, in order that the pupil may learn to reverence the past and be prepared to receive and value its vast inheritance.

Then, belles lettres—the poets, dramatists, essayists, ancient, mediæval and modern, the grand fictions which embody the ideals of the noblest minds, pictures which enrich life and shame its mean and selfish side.

Of the three great disciplines, mathematics, metaphysics and linguistics, the choice should in some degree depend upon the mental endowment of the student. I should stipulate for as much knowledge of Greek and Latin as will explain the indebtedness of the English language to those tongues. For so much of metaphysics that a palpable fallacy shall not impose upon the pupil's mind. For so much of mathematics as will explain the processes of astronomical science—for as much more of any or all of these as the pupil may have the opportunity and desire to attain.

I should always advise a well-directed study of the Bible. The part which this book has borne in the social and religious progress of the race renders it an indispensable aid to the right understanding of religious history and doctrine. Few people of culture today accept the book as the literal and sole word of God, but that it is foremost among the works of God, the Western nations will not deny.

I cannot close this very important sketch without a word in acknowledgment of the educational power of the various associations of women throughout the country and women's clubs. These afford opportunities of friendly intercourse by which thought is stimulated, and its horizon widely extended. In them the stronger members naturally assist the weaker, and the best attainments of each are made to redound to the good of all. When we add to this the constantly increasing co-operation of the foremost individuals of both sexes in matters of public interest, we shall feel that to both has been issued the edict "come up higher," and that it has not been issued in vain.

## A PROBLEM FOR MR. BOK.

There is a city in Michigan containing 12,000 inhabitants in which no woman's club nor suffrage society exists; yet such large numbers of children spend their entire evenings on the streets and are guilty of such misdemeanors, that the chief marshal has gone to the ministers of the many churches and besought their aid in arousing public sentiment to a point that a curfew law may be enforced and the children sent from the streets and thus rescued from the perils of the late hour orgies of which they are now victims.

The charge which the marshal brings against the homes of the city in allowing the children the freedom of its streets until late hours, is that of criminal neglect. The homes having abandoned the children to this extent, this city official feels that the duties of his office compel him to intercede in this manner in their behalf. And yet, Mr. Bok, there is not a woman's club nor a suffrage society in this city! There flourish numerous country clubs, golf clubs, whist clubs, dinner parties, luncheons, receptions ad infinitum, but these functions, so dear to the heart of our critic, are not saving the children, are not developing thoughtful, conscientious mothers, are contributing nothing to the safety of the city and the true happiness and culture of its people.

Since society life is so strong and well developed in this city of neglected children, and there is not a woman's club nor suffrage society or even a free library or reading room, will Mr. Bok or some one of his disciples account for the deplorable neglect of the children of the city?—[The Chicago Eye.

## GLIMPSES OF CLUB WOMEN AS SOME OF US HAVE FOUND THEM.

*Christina Howells Charles.*



IS at once discouraged and encouraged and wonders if club work pays. Club women are so given to doing well intentioned unkindnesses she says. Well, there are queer persons in club life, and the strange part of it is, that you could not, however hard you might try, make them realize how queer they are!

I think women don't know anything about one another until they try club work, or some other concerted work.

You may meet women socially, and their eccentricities, when apparent, are amiable and harmless. You may work for women, as individuals or, through associations, and your sense of glowing satisfaction in a good work keeps you

well disposed and kindly, so that misunderstanding on their part seems only pitiable, and even ingratitude may be covered by the robe of charity.

But when you work with women in clubs you find 'em out, every time, alas! But I am so glad to remember that some of those we find out are so beautiful and noble and helpful that our whole lives are transfused with their angelic spirit, and then those from whom we expect little and whom we have thought stupid or narrow, or theoretic, or proud, show their true higher selves in such unexpected glimpses.

Yes, on the whole, club life pays, if only one enters on it for what she can give rather than for what she can receive, and as one dear soul said, "There are none of us so poor that we can't give something, or so weak that we cannot help somebody." In club life I have learned to know a great deal about the faults and foibles of women. But I believe I have also learned to know and believe in the spiritual power of womanhood as I might otherwise never have done.

B has a really remarkable mind and, remarkable executive ability, too; but she will rarely take office in any of her clubs or federations. She thinks there are women in all organizations who need to be shown that disinterested work is possible. Many do not understand her, because they cannot. They are not great enough. Women say harsh things of her when she presents new thoughts for their consideration, but this makes no matter. She is so far above them that their misunderstanding of her cannot count.

Often it is said, she is self-seeking, but the strength of her position is just here, she wants absolutely nothing for herself. She has suffered too much. She wants nothing. I do not wonder. Oh, the misery of the world! I think that we who have looked upon life can hardly find time to desire anything for ourselves, and if we are exempt from the keenest suffering directly, the ideal suffering is so much the worse in that we have the consciousness how unworthy we are of exemption. I am always in an apologetic attitude toward those more unhappy than I. Are not you?

But human nature is divine nature also, I am growingly sure, and B thinks the work of women's clubs is one of the agencies which shall transfigure the old order. There are happy generations to come. We of this must think not of ourselves but of those to whom happiness shall come. Our happiness cannot be. It is to us the sentence of death, but it is also the resurrection of the dead. Really, dear readers, I had no intention of speaking so solemnly; but after all those who are real and who dare to speak their convictions must be solemn and will not misunderstand one another.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

The past month has been an interesting one for the N. S. N. E. W. The annual election of officers was a leading event, and was remarkable for its lack of electioneering. Everybody seemed to be personally acquainted with the candidates and the spirit of "sustaining the cause" rather than that of supporting one's friends seemed to prevail.

The list for the ensuing year is as follows:

President, Mrs. John T. Van Sickle; first vice-president Mrs. Philip Carpenter; recording secretary, Mrs. Edw. J. Lawless; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. M. Scott; treasurer, Mrs. Helen J. Tansley; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin F. Fort; managers, Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, Miss A. Mabel Sutton, Mrs. Cephas Brainard, Jr., Mrs. J. Hess, Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, Mrs. Chas. E. Quimby, Mrs. Foster Coates, Mrs. Walter S. Ferrier.

Although election has taken place, the present officers will serve until April 25, when the new ones will be installed, and the society will have reason to regret the close of a very popular president's reign, although her successor will enter the chair universally approved.

All communications regarding the formation of branches or other matters of interest should be addressed to the present president, Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, 243 West Ninety-ninth street, until further notice is made.

Following election came the monthly literary and social day, which brought the society together in a general way. The leading features of the afternoon were not strictly New England in their character, but were none the less valuable. They comprised a brief statement by Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick of her educational work among the girls of Spain since 1871, of their bright response and loyalty to Mrs. Gulick and the school, and the plan for founding a permanent college in Madrid which will be the work of American women; and also of a stereopticon lecture by Miss Effie Blunt Waring, daughter of the late Col. Waring. Her subject was St. Francis of Assist and the Umbrian country out of which he grew, and the birth and growth of art in the thirteenth century. Miss Waring is an artist of note, whose research has been so thorough in this quarter of the globe that one can safely depend on her statements.

The society also responded most heartily in the testimonial benefit given for an honored member whose recent reverses of fortune made such a movement a privilege to every true-hearted New Englander.

The whist afternoon called a good following, and showed that every phase of life has its place among the members. Favors rather than prizes were given, as has been the custom on these occasions.

A branch society numbering fifty members has been formed in Buffalo. This is the largest charter membership yet presented, and the parent society hails with delight this splendid member of the family.

The scholarship committee are earnestly at work and hope to add a goodly sum to the fund, which is set aside for this purpose. They have arranged an attractive entertainment to be given the 20th of this month entitled an "Author's Reading" by Mr. Irving Bacheller and Mr. Cleveland Moffett, followed by tea and reception.

A "New England Cook Book" will also spring into existence that day for which recipes are invited from members. The income from that book will permanently swell the scholarship fund. The scholarship is the favorite feature of the philanthropic department and brings earnest response. It is destined to do a broad work. It was planned and developed a year ago when Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe was president. Mrs. Coe also brought about the revision of the constitution, which readjusted the eligibility clause and also made the formation of branch societies financially possible.

E. M. L., Sec. Press Com. N. S. N. E. W.



## NOTES.

"An Englishwoman's Love Letters" is now running as a serial in the "Living Age."

If any club woman or subscriber has extra copies of the October 1900 or the January 1901 numbers we will be very glad to receive them at this office.

The Brooklyn Woman's Club, which is nearly as old as Sorosis, celebrated the thirty-second year of its organization by a luncheon at Delmonico's on Saturday, February 16.

A woman was asked if she had the privilege of voting whom she would support in the last campaign? "The same one I have been supporting for ten years," she answered, "my husband."

Hundreds of club women do not subscribe for the Club Woman because they cannot afford the dollar a year. And yet they spend a dollar for flowers—that perish in a day—or candy that passeth in an hour nearly every week of their lives.

Mrs. Horace Brock, who was for so long president of the Pennsylvania State Federation and prominently connected with the proposed plan for re-organization of the G. F. W. C. last year, sailed February 27 for Europe. She will not return until next fall or early winter.

Although many clubs are already taking several copies of the Club Woman there is still room for improvement. Why not adopt a new rule? Why cannot each club under fifty members send us eight subscriptions, and each club over fifty, fifteen subscribers? Try it and see if that does not work better than one copy to fifty subscribers.

At last we have an official organ for all the club women from Maine to Colorado. The Western CLUB WOMAN that has been published in Denver has been turned over to the Eastern one that is published in Boston, and now all club women can get the general news of the whole country. This publication is absolutely necessary to all members of clubs.—[The Peoria Star.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, dear to so many club women who have listened to her eloquent descriptions of life in foreign countries, has gone on another eclipse expedition, with her husband, Prof. David P. Todd, of Amherst Observatory. This time they have gone to Sumatra, with headquarters on the island of Sinkop. Their daughter, Miss Millicent Todd, accompanies them.

A Western speaker said recently: "Particularly in the rural districts of New England has the work of schoolroom decorations been vigorously carried on. The old log schoolhouses with the smoke-stained walls of generations have been scoured and scrubbed, walls tinted and hung with the regulation pictures." Bless you, my dear, come East. Didn't you know the old log schoolhouse disappeared, even from the most remote districts, many, many years ago?

The music class of the Woman's Club of St. Johnsbury, Vt., have planned and thus far carried out an elaborate program for their fourteen meetings, which includes the study of opera, oratorio, symphony, concerto and sonata, song and other forms of music, as well as incidents from the lives of musicians and national music. Programs for each meeting are arranged by the committee for that

date, and the year's work must involve a broadening of knowledge and a cultivation in music of which the club may well be proud.

Mrs. Ellen Kirk Downs, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., and one of the originators of "Woman's Work" which afterward existed as the organ of the Alabama Federation, is now living at Spokane, Washington, and connected with several clubs there. The a-Kempis Club, which celebrated its first anniversary March 17th and is making a study of Dante, has listened to her paper on Italy, as have several other organizations. Mrs. Downs has spent the greater part of the last two years in Europe living at Genoa, Rome and Naples.

We have received a copy of the Club Woman, on the wrapper of which was written, without name, date or address, "returned from the Savoie Faire Club." We presume it means to discontinue, but as no such request was made, and no address given we are somewhat at a loss. If we stop the magazines sent to every Savoie Faire Club in this country and Europe, we are liable to an avalanche of reproaches that would land us in an insane asylum. Yet if we do not do that, how are we to oblige the unwritten thought of this particular Savoie Faire?

Acting president of the G. F. W. C., Mrs. Dimies T. A. Denison, has seen fresh evidence of her popularity in clubdom, in her reelection to a third term as president of Sorosis. The full list of officers elected, includes Mrs. C. B. Wilbour, First Vice-President; Mrs. H. A. Stimson, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Esther Herrman, Third Vice-President. Mrs. W. Tod Helmuth replaces Mrs. Walker as Chairman of the Executive Committee, the most important office in the club next to that of President. The other members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. Lucy C. Thomas, Mrs. Theresa Barcalow, Mrs. Sarah Conant Ostrom, and Mrs. Lydia R. Coffin. The Recording Secretary is Hattie C. Osborne; the Corresponding Secretary, Alice G. Demorest; the Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Helen G. Lord; the Treasurer, Antoinette B. Taylor; the Assistant Treasurer, Evelyn A. Stumpf; the Auditor, Hannah Allen; and the Assistant Auditor, Agnes Warner Mastick. The annual breakfast of the Club occurred on Monday, March 18.

Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, General Federation secretary for New York, has recently returned from a trip to Texas. She writes: "I spent two weeks in Galveston, and you will be pleased to know that it is no longer a place of desolation and woe. The restoration is wonderful. The city is being rapidly rebuilt, and all have energy, courage and resolution. Soon it will again be as beautiful as of yore. It would do your heart good to attend one of the sessions of the Galveston Echo Club. They are holding regular meetings again, and are undertaking a department in civics for town improvement and trying to help the city fathers generally. The club movement flourishes throughout Texas. The New York State Federation took active interest in sending relief to Galveston. Our clubs raised \$500 in money. This was entrusted to me as treasurer, and was all sent promptly to Galveston. While there I investigated the cases and found them all most worthy, and in nearly every case I thought best to give more to the same people instead of undertaking new cases. One woman in Galveston, Miss Rebecca Brown, helped us greatly in distributing our little fund. She visited daily from house to house, had suitable food prepared in her own kitchen, and supplied many families for months with soups and invalids' dainties. The New York State Executive Board met in January in Brooklyn and convenes again in April in Oneonta. The industrial school plan has received fresh impetus with Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth as chairman."

## THE OPEN ARENA.

### WHAT ARE WE DISCUSSING?



**I** S THE present controversy which has come to be spoken of as the "Color Question" one of "Social Equality," "the broad ideal" pigment in the epidermis or a method and working plan that will conserve the interests of the General Federation and further the object for which the society is organized? Are not "social equality" and the "broad ideal" subordinate and incidental to the main question and will they not take care of themselves so soon as we cease trying to prescribe for an effect or symptom and treat the constitutional cause?

This choleric color rash indicates an organic or constitutional condition that needs treatment, but any drastic measure or remedy applied to the symptom to drive in the rash may kill the patient or only send it to another locality, to break out with greater virulence.

Woman claims to have gained much through club work, particularly along two lines, i. e., self-control and power to discuss a question upon its merits, and I believe if we do this with the pending issue, we shall find a platform upon which all can stand without violating anyone's principles or outraging anyone's prejudices.

We are pretty sure to get our bearings if we plant our flagstaff in the open on some central hilltop that commands a view in all directions, and to do this in the present instance we must avoid the abolition subway and the Dixie swamps and keep to our own domain—club grounds.

A logical discussion demands an investigation that reaches back to the cause of this wide divergence of opinion which has called forth Georgia's request, and Massachusetts' protest and we find upon examination, different conditions and different standards prevail in different sections of our broad domain, and a theory or working plan that is a success and meets the needs of one state runs counter to the best judgment of every worker and stifles every hope of success in another state.

No woman North or South desires the General Federation to take any backward step or stand for other than "the greatest good to the greatest number."

What, then, is the matter and what the remedy?

I answer the difficulty arises from having a broad ideal that tries to work through a constitution that has no flexibility, and a provision is needed that shall make the broad ideal susceptible of a working plan.

When the General Federation organized, it failed to recognize the fact that in this wider relation, state delegations, while in attendance upon biennial meetings, would form social working units answering in all essentials to a small club, i. e., that the delegation would leave the state in a special car, have its own location in the convention, its own headquarters, where from one to three daily conferences would be held, and receive social and public courtesies as a state delegation; but this oversight does not demand any declaration of war or disruption of the organization, but an amendment that will allow states to shape their own policy, and in conformity to that thought I suggest the following substitute for those presented by Georgia and Massachusetts. Each State Federation shall appoint not less than two from different sections of the state who, with the Federation Secretary, shall constitute a committee on membership for that state.

All organizations desiring to join the General Federation shall make application to the committee on membership for the state and all applications receiving the unanimous approval of said committee, shall be forwarded to the Board of Directors of the General Federation to be acted upon.

A majority vote of the Board of Directors shall constitute an election.

In states and territories where no State Federation exists, the Board of Directors of the General Federation shall appoint such membership committee, etc.

While I believe most thoroughly in "re-organization" as presented at the biennial in Milwaukee, I question the advisability of attempting the settlement of the pending question through raising the re-organization issue so soon after the measure was defeated.

The wisdom of burdening one horse with a two-horse load and taking the risk of killing the horse and leaving both loads by the wayside is always questionable. Better make two trips and take no chances of a breakdown, especially when the freight is valuable.

LYDIA PHILLIPS WILLIAMS,  
President of the Minnesota Federation.

## UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS 1812.

"Yes, save the good ship, tear the old housing down,  
Let the masts again tower her beauty to crown,  
Let the wide spreading sails fill again to the breeze  
As they did when the Frigate was Queen of the seas.  
Let her look as she looked as to sail, spar and gun  
As she did in the days when her glory was won,"



Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, president of the Massachusetts Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, and the other members of that society are actively engaged in raising the funds necessary for the restoration and preservation of the old frigate Constitution, now at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

In the accomplishment of this purpose the society is asking for popular subscriptions, and is offering to every one who subscribes 25 cents a very handsome certificate bearing a reproduction of Marshall Johnson's famous painting of Old Ironsides, which shows the frigate breasting the seas under a cloud of canvas.

Aside from the fact that the certificates are artistic, it is felt that they will be very valuable souvenirs in years to come.

It is not, however, to be supposed that the Massachusetts Society, U. S. D., 1812, wishes to limit subscriptions to 25 cents. On the contrary, it is hoped that public-spirited citizens will send in their checks to the society's president for very substantial amounts. Any one subscribing \$100 or more will have the privilege of signing his or her name to the handsomely bound souvenir book which is ultimately to find a home in the navy department, and which will be an object of interest to all visitors to Washington for all time to come.

This book was the conception of Mrs. Titus, and she recently took it to the national capital and secured for it the indorsement of every member of President McKinley's cabinet. The book also now contains the autographs of Governor Crane, Lieutenant-Governor Bates and Mayor Hart, all of whom have given financial testimony to their interest in the preservation of the historic frigate. It is probable that before the book is finally sent to the navy department it will contain the names of many of the most prominent men and women of this commonwealth.

But Mrs. Titus's visit to Washington was not solely for the purpose of securing the signatures of the members of the cabinet. She also obtained the indorsements of Admiral Dewey, General Miles and President Breckinridge of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Those who would like a better reproduction of Johnson's



picture of the frigate than is to be found in the regular subscription certificate may obtain a large photogravure, 17x20, by securing the names of twenty-five subscribers.

All subscriptions should be sent by post office order, check or stamps to Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, post office box 3514, Boston. Any letters of inquiry addressed to her should contain stamps for reply.

It will doubtless be recalled that it was the Massachusetts Society, U. S. D., 1812, which started a movement for the preservation of the Constitution at a patriotic meeting in Faneuil Hall, Feb. 22, 1897. In 1899, President McKinley recommended the passage by Congress of an act authorizing the Daughters of 1812 to undertake the work by popular subscriptions. This act was passed and approved by the President Feb. 14, 1900.

The securing of subscriptions is now going on not only in Massachusetts, but also in every state in the Union.

The Louisiana State Society for the year 1900 reported great progress. Many members had been added, the enthusiasm and interest sustained on the work of completing the monument on the Field of Chalmette (to commemorate the Battle of New Orleans), progresses daily. Regular business meetings have been held and loyalty to the cause has been very marked.

The Pennsylvania State Society has made the forming of Chapters its principal object—that the local work might be increased thereby—it now has three Chapters. The first, "The Dolly Madison Chapter," is the first chapter in the national society. As it failed to get its report to the State Historian in time little can be said of what it has accomplished. The second chapter is called the "Old Ironsides Chapter" of Media Pennsylvania. Its line of work is not yet planned. The Hon. G. G. Pierce presented the Chapter with a gavel made from rafters of Independence Hall, and sufficient wood from one of the historic trees of Independence Square to make a large box in which to keep papers and relics pertaining to the Chapter. The Third Chapter is called the "Keystone Chapter," the name being prophetic of what it is hoped the future will be. The official emblem of the Chapter is the keystone. Its flower the same as that of the National Society, the white carnation. The Regent, Mrs. Louis W. Hall, has presented to each member a Chapter pin, representing a keystone with the word "Chapter" in gold across it.

MRS. ROBT. C. BARRY,  
Curator-General U. S. D., 1812.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

The new invention for signaling under the sea consists of a method of ringing a bell under the water, and ships are able to locate the sound exactly. In cases of fog, when lighthouses are almost invisible and whistles inaudible, this method is unfailing—unless the mermaids cut the wires.

The death of Ex-President Harrison recalls vividly the remark, made while he was President, of a Washington woman well known in club circles: "This is such a clean administration!" The world will pay him the tribute of admiration and respect, but it was a woman's soul that gauged his inner self by standards that women value.

It looks as if the country was to be saved from the disgrace of hazing at West Point. The practices in the colleges were humiliating enough.

Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, Boston's woman architect, who already has her workmen at work on the New England

building at Buffalo, may be sure of the exultant sympathy of all women.

Don't let anybody forget that Mrs. Gilbert, who was so long with Augustin Daly's Company and is now acting with the Lyceum Company, is 80 years old and has kept her activity and ability by constant but good-natured use.

The Massachusetts Prison Commissioners have recommended farm life for habitual drunkards. One step in the right direction.

Binghamton, N. Y., proposes to have the largest cigar factory in the world. All to end in smoke!

The new railroad from Colorado to Cripple Creek is expected to be in operation this month.

The Longfellow Memorial Association proposes to erect a monument to his memory on the park which bears the poet's name, in Cambridge, Mass.

The Hall of Fame is to be formally opened May 30.

The Indiana Senate has passed a bill to prevent ill-chosen marriages. Now let them kill off the people of illy-developed judgment and things will be perfect.

The new army law provides for dentists in the army. If we keep on we shall get at common sense arrangements all round after a while and by that time the remodeled army won't be needed.

It is announced that a cure for the "foot and mouth" disease so fatal to sheep, has been discovered.

Virginia is to celebrate the 300th. anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown. Mrs. Joseph Bryan, president of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, has been authorized to see to the matter. It does not occur till 1907 and she'll have time to get up elaborate details. There'll be almost time for people to memorize the name of the association of which she is president.

The French cabinet announces that all Chinese mandarins guilty of crime will be punished. China will be depopulated. If allowed to commit suicide they'll probably nod their heads off.

Queen Wilhelmina and her husband have had a "wedding journey," just like common folks.

Through the efforts of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati the grave of General Nathaniel Green has been discovered. It has been a hide-and-go-seek game for one hundred and fifteen years, and the general didn't "coop." The vault was in Savannah, Ga., and the finding of a brass plate with General Green's name leaves little room for doubt that the "find" is genuine.

The bill for the re-organization of the army has become a law, and now comes the first permanent increase of the army since the civil war. The force is to be at a maximum of 100,000. The "canteen" law is also abolished.

Ambassador Porter, Mrs. Porter and their daughter, went to Holland by invitation of Queen Wilhelmina, to be present at her marriage.

Mr. Bryan's method of selling his paper seems rather more of an aristocrat-trust-ic method than one would expect of the distinguished commoner.

F. H. H

## OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

[Questions for this department should be sent to 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Mich.]



IN JANUARY CLUB WOMAN the answer to (a) is, that a motion or resolution can not be taken from the table immediately after it has been laid on the table. When may it be taken up, then?

The motion to take from the table may be made at any time after other business has intervened, providing no other motion is pending. The business which must intervene between laying a motion on the table and taking it from the table may be very insignificant. A motion to adjourn made and lost is sufficient.

Please tell me what are the duties of the executive committee or board other than making out the program for the year?

The duties of the executive committee do not necessarily include making out the program. Neither does parliamentary law prescribe the duties of such a committee. The constitution or by-laws of every society should clearly define the duties of each and every committee.

Have the executive committee the power to change the program as printed without the approval of the club? Our program committee recently decided to give an evening entertainment instead of the usual afternoon meeting. Had they any right to do so without the approval of the club?

Circumstances frequently make it necessary for the program committee to change the program to prevent some club meeting being left without entertainment, and their right to do this ought not to be called in question, but it scarcely seems reasonable to suppose their power could include the right to change the hour of meeting.

Please tell me if the officers of clubs generally take their places at once.

Unless other provision is made, an officer assumes the duties of the office immediately after election. If the president is elected before other officers are balloted for, he takes the chair and presides while the election continues. There are, however, so many obvious advantages in allowing a little time to intervene between the election to office and assuming the duties of the office that it is quite customary to specify when newly-elected officers shall begin to serve. A very general provision is to take office at the first meeting after election. Many clubs allow several weeks to intervene. This custom gives the incoming president time to select her committees and make many plans, although, of course, no official act can be performed, not even the appointment of committees until she is actually in office.

Whose duty is it to sign the credentials of delegates, the corresponding secretary or the recording secretary?

It is the duty of the president and the recording secretary.

The method of the secretary casting the ballot is not yet quite clear. For instance, if a member moves that the secretary cast the ballot, what does the secretary do? There are no tellers in this case, no formal ballots.

But there must be tellers, and if the secretary is instructed to cast the ballot of the society for a certain person (which, remember, is not a legal vote if a vote by ballot is necessary), he writes the name of that person on a piece of paper and puts it into the recep-

table (basket or hat) provided for that purpose. The tellers then report to the chair in the same manner that they would report if a regular ballot had been taken. The chairman of the tellers says, "Madam President, the ballot of the society is cast for —." The chair then says, "— is elected."

Is it necessary, or if not necessary is it advisable for a president to leave the chair during the election of officers?

The president of a society is elected to serve until a successor is chosen, and has no right to decline to perform the duties of the office during an election. Then, if ever, the society needs to be guided by an experienced officer.

When a committee of three has been decided upon, should the president say as soon as there have been three nominations, "That is all we want?"

When a committee is to be elected by the assembly it is the privilege of every member to make one nomination. Such a remark from the president might tend to suppress nominations.

When the president is authorized to fill vacancies on committees which have been elected at an annual meeting, do they become bona fide members without ratification by the board?

Yes. The power having been given the president, such action is final.

How are their names ever recorded, inasmuch as they were not appointed in a meeting where the secretary was taking notes?

At the first subsequent meeting after the appointments are made, the president announces the appointments, and her communication becomes a part of the record of that meeting.

In moving a resignation be accepted, does mover repeat name of resigner?

Every motion should be clear and explicit, and to that end it would be well in moving that a resignation be accepted to mention the name.

## CLUB STUDY DEPARTMENT.

May Alden Ward.

## The United States from the Revolution to the Present Day Part II.

## XVI. CAUSES AND BEGINNINGS OF THE REVOLUTION.

1. European idea of colonies. Restrictions on trade and manufacturing. Writs of assistance. The Stamp Act.
2. The Boston Tea Party. Samuel Adams.
3. Lexington and Concord. Bunker Hill. Continental Congress.
4. Patrick Henry and his famous Resolutions.
5. Declaration of Independence.

## XVII. THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

1. The campaign in New York. The surrender of Burgoyne. The French Alliance.
2. The winter at Valley Forge. Robert Morris.
3. Benedict Arnold.
4. War on the ocean. Paul Jones.

Questions: When were the "Stars and Stripes" first hoisted on land. When on the sea? When and how was the treason of Charles Lee discovered?

## XVIII. LAST YEAR OF THE WAR.

1. Great generals of the Revolution and great battles.
2. The surrender of Cornwallis. The treaty of peace.
3. What Washington had done for his country.
4. Services of Benjamin Franklin.



## XIX. THE CRITICAL PERIOD.

1. "Articles of Confederation." Want of a national government. Quarrels of the states.
  2. Weakness of Congress. Taxation. Paper money. "Shay's Rebellion."
  3. The Federal Convention. Work of Madison, Hamilton and Jefferson.
  4. Adoption of the Constitution.
- Questions: How many compromises were in the Constitution as adopted?

## XX. PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

1. The House of Representatives and its powers.
  2. Powers of the Senate.
  3. Powers and duties of the President.
  4. Functions of the Supreme Court.
- Question: What is meant by "loose construction" and "strict construction"?

## XXI. OUR FIRST PRESIDENT.

1. Washington's election. Political parties. Federalists and Anti-Federalists. The slavery question. Invention of the cotton-gin and its effects.
  2. Foreign relations. Genet. The Jay Treaty.
  3. Hamilton's brilliant financial plans. Assumption of state debts. Tariff. United States Bank. Whisky insurrection.
  4. Washington's farewell address.
- Question: By what compromise was Washington chosen as the capital city?

## XXII. SOME EARLY PRESIDENTS.

1. John Adams. War with France. The Alien and Sedition laws.
  2. An election in 1800. Federalists and National Republicans. Extent of the Republic.
  3. Thomas Jefferson. The purchase of Louisiana. The Barbary Pirates. Embargo Act. Importation of slaves forbidden.
  4. The Lewis and Clark expedition.
- Question: What were the "X, Y, Z" letters? Why was the Sedition Law unconstitutional? What was Fulton's Folly? What necessitated the 12th amendment to the Constitution?

## XXIII. SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

1. James Madison. Tecumseh's Company.
  2. Causes of the war. "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights".
  3. Naval battles. "Old Ironsides." Perry's victory.
  4. Jackson at New Orleans. Burning of Washington. End of the war. Results.
- Question: When and how was "The Star Spangled Banner" written?

## XXIV. GROWTH OF THE NATION.

1. James Monroe. The era of good feeling. Purchase of Florida. The Monroe Doctrine. The Missouri Compromise.
  2. John Quincy Adams. Republican supremacy. Erie Canal. Indian question. Railroads.
  3. Andrew Jackson. The Spoils system. Nullification. United States Bank.
  4. New political issues. Tariff for Revenue vs. Protective Tariff.
  5. Great men of the period. Daniel Webster. John C. Calhoun. Henry Clay.
- Question: What was the "Liberator"?

## XXV. BEGINNING OF THE SECOND HALF CENTURY OF THE NATION

1. Martin Van Buren. Financial panic of 1837. Failures of states. Repudiation. Treasury system established by the government. Rise of the Mormons.
2. "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Campaign of 1840. Annexation of Texas.

3. James K. Polk. The Oregon question. Dr. Whitman. The Mexican War. Conquest of California and New Mexico. Discovery of gold.

Questions: What was the first message sent by telegraph in the United States? Why was Texas the "Lone Star State"? What Ex-President was a member of the House of Representatives for seventeen years?

## XXVI. THE SLAVERY ISSUE.

1. Compromise of 1850. The Fugitive Slave law. The underground railroad. Uncle Tom's Cabin.
  2. The Kansas-Nebraska Act. Stephen A. Douglas. Squatter sovereignty. The struggle for Kansas.
  3. The Dred Scott case. The assault on Sumner. John Brown's Raid.
  4. Origin of the Republican party. Division of the Democrats into Southern and Anti-slavery. Other parties—Free Soilers; Anti-slavery Whigs; Abolitionists; Know-nothings.
- Question: What was the famous debate between Lincoln and Douglas?

## XXVII. SECESSION.

1. Abraham Lincoln.
  2. The Carolina Convention. The Ordinance. Secession of South Carolina and six other states. Old doctrine of "States' Rights."
  3. The Southern Confederacy. Leaders of the movement.
  4. Beginning of Civil War. Fort Sumter. Call for troops. Secession of four other states.
- Question: What slave state refused to secede?

## XXVIII. THE CIVIL WAR.

1. Gigantic extent of area of operations. Problems of distance and transportation.
  2. Enormous size of the armies engaged.
  3. Revolution in naval warfare. John Ericson. The Monitor.
- Question: How did France disregard the Monroe Doctrine during the Civil War?

## XXIX. RESULTS OF THE WAR.

1. Emancipation of the slaves. The Proclamation the 13th amendment.
2. Almost total destruction of Southern prosperity.
3. Material growth of the North.
4. End of the doctrine of "States' Rights". The Republic an "Indestructible nation".

## XXX. PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

1. How the seceding states were treated. President Johnson's plan. The amnesty oath.
  2. The Congressional plan. Military government in the South. The 14th amendment. Impeachment of Andrew Johnson.
  3. The 15th amendment. Political effect in the South. Carpet Baggers.
- The "Ku-Klux-Klan". Grant's policy.

## XXXI. THE RECONSTRUCTED NATION.

1. The election of 1876. The deadlock. The Electoral Commission. How chosen. Hayes' policy in the South.
2. New political issues. The tariff. The currency question.
3. The expansion of the Republic. The Pacific Railroads. Transformation of the Northwest. States added to the Union since the Civil War.
4. Industrial conditions. Labor troubles. The Negro question. Immigration.
5. The war with Spain and its results. "Our new possessions".

[Address all communications for this department to 281 Dartmouth street, Boston.]

## BOOKS.



**A** "DICTIONARY of American Authors" in these days when the spread of literature among the people has become so general is an absolute necessity, and Mr. Oscar Fay Adams has met the need of thousands of students of literature as well as of merely curious readers in compiling this volume. This hand book was first compiled in 1884, and has been brought up to date recently by the addition of over a thousand names over the last edition (issued in 1897). The book is remarkably rich in data about people who have but recently made their entry into literature. A surprising number of these are the authors of a single book. It is just such persons about whom it is most difficult to secure information; but Mr. Adams has undertaken to put into this volume a few facts about every writer who could by any possibility be recognized as a contributor to American literature. These comprise the dates of birth and death, together with a single sentence designed to "place" the author and also to afford some idea of the quality and importance of his or her work. These scraps of criticism are of course by no means complete or final, but they are of undoubted usefulness in a work of this sort. The book is a sort of "Who's who" in literature, and will be found invaluable to the hundreds of clubs and thousands of club women studying American literature. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, 8vo. Price \$3.50.

Another valuable book to the student of literature and especially to the student of languages is "The Art of Translating," by Prof. Herbert Cushing Tolman, of Vanderbilt University. The book was inspired by Cauer's "Die Kunst des Uebersetzens," which the author has found of great value in the teaching of the classics. The art of translating has changed a great deal during the past generation, and the aim is now to get quickly at the heart of the original; and this book shows one how to get ourselves "immersed in the current of native thought and feeling" before attempting to translate it for others. The subjects treated are: Reading the original, the choice of words, primitive significations, synonyms, etymology, the order of words, figures of speech and the Greek particles. The book should be on the library table of every one who reads any foreign language. Boston. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. Price 70 cents.

"Composition and Rhetoric" is the plain name of another book sent out by the same firm. It is a text-book, but so well written as to be as fascinating as a novel and far more valuable. It is the work of Professor Lewis W. Smith, of Tabor College, Iowa, and James E. Thomas, master of English at Boston English High School. It is not enough to recommend the book to every scholar; every mother, and every woman who writes even a letter, should have it for purposes of reference. Boston. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. Price \$1.

"Comfort and Exercise," by Mary Terry King, is to be heartily recommended to nervous, restless women, and indeed to every woman, since it is only the occasional woman who knows how to live properly and to get real, abiding comfort out of life. This little volume tells us how to get comfort in daily life, in education, in dress, exercise, and describes the ideal gymnasium. She says the first wrong we should set about righting is— but no; read the book and see for yourselves. It is a good book to own, and to turn to occasionally when life becomes too strenuous. Boston. Small & Maynard. Price \$1.

"McLoughlin and Old Oregon," is the title of a book that is both a history and a novel. Mrs. Eva Emery Dye has the historian's gift for bringing out significant events, the novelist's gift for vivifying characters. It really is a most graphic and interesting chronicle of the movement which added to the United States that vast territory, previously a British possession, of which Oregon forms a part; and of how Dr. John McLoughlin, then chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company for the Northwest, by his fatherly interest in the settlers displeased the Hudson's Bay Company and aided in bringing about the final result. It abounds in lifelike portraits of the pioneers, trappers, missionaries, and Indians who came under the influence of Dr. McLoughlin. The story covers the period from 1832 to 1848. The author has gathered her facts at first hand, and consequently the work is vivid and picturesque, and reads like a romance. From beginning to end the story is lively, brilliant, picturesque. All Western club women will be interested in the book and many Eastern readers are finding it delightful. Mrs. Dye is certainly to be congratulated on her work. Chicago. A. H. McClung & Co., 215 Wabash avenue. Price \$1.50.

"Songs of Favorite Flowers" is a little volume of poems that will be very dear to flower lovers. The author, Miss Clarabel Gilman, has gathered together some of the sweetest of the less familiar poems of good authors on flowers which every one loves. Herrick, Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Keats, Jean Ingelow, Spenser, Burns, Wordsworth, Barry Cornwall, Goethe, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rose Terry Cooke, Celia Thaxter, Bryant, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier—these names and the others in the book will speak for the quality of the verse, while the list of flowers treated will show the wide popular range the volume covers; namely, mayflower, daffodil, crocus, snowdrop, anemone, violet, sweet pea, buttercup, primrose, apple blossom, clover, wild rose, lily, lily of the valley, witch-hazel, aster, golden rod, and numerous others. A beautiful gift book, and one to be prized by every lover of flowers. Floral emblem societies and clubs that have a floral emblem of their own will be interested alike in Miss Gilman's dainty volume. Boston. James H. West & Co. Price 75 cents.

"The Way of the World" is the first novel of that well-known and popular writer, Miss Katherine Eleanor Conway, whose helpful books for girls have been several times noticed in these columns. Miss Conway, who is an ardent Romanist herself, has laid the scene of her novel in "our set" in some large city (presumably Boston). Her heroine is a young artist of high aims and noble purpose, and therefore dead to the criticisms that fall around her like rain; but she comes out all right, and quite surprises the reader at the close of the book. Miss Conway sees human nature with a kindly eye, but with a keen sense of the ridiculous and an unerring sense of the hollow and untrue in society. Consequently she hits some delicately sharp raps on society's knuckles which make "mighty interesting reading," and prove that her new departure is a wise one. May she give us another novel, and soon. Boston. Pilot Publishing Co. Price, \$1.

"As it Might Be," is the title of a book whose motive is Christian socialism and aims to undo the tangled knot of egoism, selfishness and ignorance which so swamp the world and hamper its progress. It makes clear the right of every child to an education that shall train both hand and brain and make him or her both self supporting and self reliant as well as a contributor to the world's goods. The author, A. A. Whitfield, has written out of a full heart and has a message for every reader which it will be well not to miss. It gives a picture of life "as it might be" if humanity were always kind and good and true, and makes one long for the ideal conditions which perhaps the millennium will bring. A good, a helpful book. Cincinnati. Editor Publishing Co. Price \$1.



"The White Flame" is an occult story by Mary A. Cornelius. The characters are living realities. Frank, the fearless and courageous, either as girl or in the character of a boy, as wife or mother, always true and lovely, endears herself to you; little Marie, who "smells with her mind," bewitches you; even Nathan, the Jew, who sold the old, old chair that proves to be accompanied by a wraith, calls for your love and sympathy, while the wraith himself seems as much a living reality as all the rest. Students of the occult will love this book; at the same time it appeals to the hearts of all who have heard the dull thud of clay upon a coffin lid, who in anguish cry out to know the life of the departed loved one. It has something for everyone and treats of many questions that vex the mortal mind. Chicago. The Stockham Publishing Co. Price \$1.25.

"The Will and the Way" is by Susan M. Belser, of Boulder, Colo., and therefore our Colorado friends will be doubly interested in it. It is a book for young people, and a book with a high purpose. The story, which is beautifully told, proves to the ambitious young woman who seems hedged about with all sorts of difficulties, the possibility of self-education. It is equally valuable, however, to parents, as suggesting the necessity of a proper environment for children; and it is of value to all as setting forth characters that ennoble and enrich humanity in real life and stimulate endeavor in fiction. It is a beautiful book to put in the hands of young people of both sexes and is destined to do much good. Philadelphia. Lutheran Publication Society. Price \$1.25.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bachelder, still maintains its prominence as the best selling of recent books. For the past two months it has led the "Bookman's" reports of best-selling books. Orders are large and continuous, and the 250th thousand is just coming from the press. Mr. Bachelder's new romance of the North Country, "D'Ri and I," will be issued by Lothrop Publishing Company on September 15. Critics already speak of the story as "better than 'Eben Holden,'" and the advance orders for the book are expected to be very large.

"The Voice of the People" is another of the best selling books of the year. In this novel of Virginian life, the author, Ellen Glasgow, has given us a stirring story of Southern life in various grades of society, sparing neither good nor bad features and giving us a tale of heroic endeavor and accomplishment. While it is not a "novel with a purpose" its purpose is noble and sincere and its influence is for political integrity, social gentleness, purity and honor. The people are real and their conversations natural, sparkling with wit and repartee. It is one of the books one cannot afford to miss and cannot be classed with the ephemeral literature to the limbo of which most popular novels are soon consigned. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$1.50.

"The World's Great Classics" makes a whole library in itself, and the growing young folks in a home where this superb set of books is found has an easy path to education. Take the ten volumes devoted to history, for example: here are—not extracts, mind you, but the whole of Rawlinson's Ancient History, Hallam's "Middle Ages," Green's History of the English People, Creasy's Decisive Battles, Carlyle's French Revolution and Michelet's Modern History, and all complete in uniform size and binding and beautiful clear type and with the finest illustrations. The entire set of forty volumes, compiled by Julian Hawthorne assisted by some of the most famous specialists in different literary lines, cannot be too highly commended. We note with pleasure that many club women are adding "The World's Classics" to their home libraries.

A thoroughly delightful as well as valuable book is Katharine Lee Bates's "Spanish Highways and Byways," which is a record of her travels in that country during her year abroad. Miss Bates, who is professor of literature at Wellesley College, passed several months of her sabbatical year in Spain; and while she claims for her book that it is only a "record of impressions," they are certainly impressions well worth receiving. No one is better fitted by nature and training to appreciate the "picturesque, poetic charm of the Peninsula" than the author, and her easy, graceful style in describing it gives the book a much more than ephemeral value, and places it far above the guide-book class of books turned out by the ordinary tourist. From Basque to the Alhambra, through many delightful surprises, Cordova, Andalusia and Granada, and after more or less of adventure in the latter place, to Seville, across the Pyrenees, studying people and seeing sights, she went, all of which is set down in such choice English and in such sunny fashion, that one who has begun to read the book would scarcely be willing to lay it down, even in exchange for the popular novel now in its several-million edition. There are some twenty-five or more illustrations in half-tone also, which strengthen the word-pictures which flash through the pages of the book. "Spain" is a popular study topic with women's clubs. To all such we heartily commend "Spanish Highway and Byways" as altogether the most interesting book about modern Andalusia. New York. Macmillan & Co. Price \$2.50.

It is not in disparagement of the other contents of "The Century" for April that one claims priority of interest for the last of its "body" articles, "Personal Reminiscences of Queen Victoria." This very entertaining paper is unsigned, the writer merely saying of Her Majesty: "I saw her constantly in the summer of 1886, during my four weeks' peep into English court life, while temporarily forming part of the suite of an Illustrious Personage, a guest of the Queen's, at Osborne House." The reminiscences include many authentic and characteristic anecdotes.

The Fadettes Woman's Orchestra, Mrs. Caroline B. Nichols, Conductor, have returned to Boston from their third annual tour of the United States and Canada, playing to very large audiences in all the principal cities and towns of all the States as far west as South Dakota, and as far south as Missouri. They enjoy the proud distinction of being the greatest organization of American's woman instrumentalists. They will be in Boston for three or four months prior to filling their summer engagement and are at the services of the women's clubs of New England, for all occasions where music is required, with any number of players desired. Mrs. Nichol, may be addressed at her permanent address, 623 Columbus Ave. Boston.

Club women will do well to note that this is the "Original" and only woman's orchestra entitled to the name "Fadette," and includes the original members who were organized by Mrs. Nichols and have been under her personal direction for the past eleven years. They are the only Woman's Orchestra admitted to the National Federation of Women's Musical Clubs, and as members of the Federation are especially eligible for club business.

There are so many things we prefer to do by proxy. I fancy but very few women would care to strangle a bird in the midst of its song and with her own hands remove its wings and the feathery garment of its breast to adorn the hat she wears just above the supposed seat of her eternal soul and quenchless conscience. But there are some women who will still do this by proxy.—[Nixon Waterman, in Good Cheer.

## GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

**President, Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, 513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.**

**FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:**  
MRS. DIMIES T. S. DENISON,  
157 West 103rd Street, New York, N. Y.

**SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:**  
MISS MARGARET J. EVANS,  
Northfield, Minnesota.

**RECORDING SECRETARY:**  
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,  
21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

**CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:**  
MRS. GEORGE W. KENDRICK,  
3507 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**TREASURER:**  
MRS. EMMA M. VAN VECHTEN,  
1110 Second Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**AUDITOR:**  
MRS. GEORGE H. NOYES,  
204 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

## GENERAL FEDERATION NEWS.



A meeting of the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was held at Washington, D. C., Feb. 27 and 28, 1901.

The meetings were presided over by Acting President Denison.

The members in attendance were: Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, Mrs. Wm. T. Coad, Mrs. Cornelia C. Fairbanks, Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood, Mrs. Lora Rockwell Priddy and Mrs. Anna D. West.

Mrs. Denison was made assistant chairman of the program committee.

Mrs. Wiles, of the program committee, was in Washington and met with Mrs. Priddy, chairman, Mrs. West and Mrs. Denison. Nothing definite as to the program of the sixth biennial is announced as yet, except that it was decided to devote one evening to music.

Mrs. Kelly, chairman of the committee on industrial problems, and Mrs. Brockway, chairman of the art committee, were both present and submitted the plans of their respective committees to the board. Circulars to be prepared by each of these committees are sent to each club.

The report of the educational committee sent by Miss Sabin was read.

A reciprocity committee was agreed upon, and the executive committee was instructed to admit no secret societies to membership in the General Federation.

Mrs. Buchwalter was made chairman of a biennial committee, whose duties for the sixth biennial are to be independent of those of the program committee instead of having the entire arrangements under one committee as heretofore.

The board endorsed the action of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis and the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs in proposing Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis as a member of the board of managers of the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903 in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

It was decided to restrict the use of the cards of introduction issued by the General Federation to members of clubs belonging to the General Federation.

The women of California have been very earnest in their efforts to convince the board that it was not only for the interest of that state, but equally for the interest of the General Federation, that the sixth biennial should be held in Los Angeles. The railroad authorities, presumably at the request of the California women, gave to the board the rates which they would make for visitors to the biennial should it be held in Los Angeles in 1902.

The board weighed the pros and cons very carefully, and on the last day of their meeting voted to accept the invitation from Los Angeles. The month of holding the meeting is not yet determined.

Several protests were received in regard to the action of the board in laying on the table the motion to admit the club of colored

women to membership in the General Federation. A motion to take from the table was lost, the board feeling that it was wiser to allow the larger number assembled at a biennial to first express an opinion.

After a serious consideration of the question in all its bearings, but not wishing to bring the question before the next biennial unless the clubs should desire to discuss and vote upon it, the board decided to request all clubs and state federations belonging to the General Federation to consider the question of admitting clubs of colored women to the General Federation and be prepared to vote on the question at the sixth biennial should it be presented.

The committee on reincorporation reported progress, but desired further time.

An invitation to hold the next meeting of the board in Topeka was received.

The time and place of the next board meeting was left to the president.

E. A. FOX, Secretary.

## STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

## CONNECTICUT.

Waterbury Women's Club.—This fine club could easily supply material for a weekly column, and it is a pity that the clubs throughout the state might not have news of its every meeting for inspiration. Your editor had the pleasure of being present Tuesday, February 12, at one of the regular lectures in the club course, this time given by Mrs. Sallie Joy White. It was inspiring to see such an audience to listen to a live theme so admirably handled and to join in the enthusiasm the speaker awakened.

The club has recently extended its limit of membership to 250, and the women who had been patiently waiting for years were quickly taken into the charmed circle.

Mrs. Clara A. Rodger at the request of your editor has written a short account of a club merry-making in Woodbury which some one may like to imitate.

DOTHA STONE PINNEO.

Norwalk.

The Woman's Club of Woodbury, being of the opinion that our foremothers deserve as much attention as our forefathers, gathered on the evening of December 31 to inaugurate "Foremothers Night."

'Tis not alone to John Kendrick Bangs has been given the power and privilege of evoking old friends from the shades at his will, for there appeared fair women attired in gowns of "ye goode olde days." Here sat John Alden with his Priscilla,

"He sitting awkwardly there with his arms extended before him; She standing graceful, erect, and winding the thread from his fingers."

Here, too, came George Washington and Martha, with members of his cabinet and ladies, to dance the stately minuet.

A most excellent, instructive and amusing paper on "The Women of Colonial Days" was read by Mrs. C. K. Smith.

The president, Mrs. T. L. Shea, who always has something bright and interesting to say, surpassed herself upon this occasion. Music was interspersed, and at the close of the program all enjoyed



a social hour "over the tea cups" with a colonial repast of dough-nuts and the genuine old-fashioned gingerbread of old-time fame. The ladies of the club tendered their hospitality to the public, and it was enjoyed by many "better halves" and guests from out of town.

### CALIFORNIA.

Paradise, Cal.—Sorosis has closed a year's work of which its members are justly proud. Sixteen miles from a railroad in the foothills of the Sierras we flourish with enthusiasm. Numbering fifteen we joined the State Federation, and are among the twenty thousand of California's club women.

Under the able leadership of our president, Mrs Belle Tilden Crosette, organizer of Palermo Sorosis, also in this state, we meet every Wednesday afternoon. The club is governed by strict parliamentary laws, the "Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law" being the authority. The closing month's program is an example of the ground we cover:

1st Wednesday—Current Events.

2d Wednesday—The United States.

3d Wednesday—Can the Human Family Attain the Character of Christ?

4th Wednesday—Hall Caine.

The members of the club, although not taking part directly in municipal or school affairs, feel that they are raising the moral and intellectual status of their own families and in that way contributing indirectly to the welfare of the whole community.

With all good wishes. MARION MACDONALD OLIVER.

### IDAHO.

The educational committee in Idaho are doing excellent work with traveling libraries. We take the following from their last report:

"At the regular meeting, Jan. 5, 1900, it was decided to answer the application (for traveling library case) of the Black Jack people 'without the consent of any other community on earth.' This year the committee received a check for \$50 from Hon. Joseph Hutchinson. The books for case No. 12 were bought with this money, the committee providing the balance of the equipment. It was marked 'The Gift of the Trade Dollar.' Juvenile and cook books were omitted, the selection being more the class of reading which we thought would interest men in mining camps. Governor Hutchinson later expressed his 'delight and appreciation; the pleasure the men had in the library, etc.;' closing with this word of encouragement: 'If a book or two should be missing (referring to case No. 7) why, when the time comes, we will send enough money for another library.'

"Here is the place to set down extracts from a friendly letter in another mining camp. Mr. D. F. Call, secretary of the Warren Library Association, writes: 'I would like historical sketch of Idaho free traveling library, object, mode of operation, financial condition, origin, and what it has accomplished. This in order to influence some influential men here from Pittsburg who are willing to help get a donation from Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the fund. If we can point out the isolated condition of the people and especially the children and working population of Idaho and the vast pleasure and benefit derived from your association, we feel that our efforts will not be in vain.' To a third letter from the Custer Miners' Union we were sorry indeed not to be able to send the reply asked for, viz: a box of books. The object was to start a reading room in the hall of the union and to have the people there contribute to our fund.

"With the exception of the Trade Dollar case, the communities which have been made library stations this year are those

where women's clubs have promised co-operation, viz.: Weiser, the Outlook Club; Mountain Home, Woman's Literary Club; Albion, Albion Improvement Society. Nampa might be added to this list. Although the town was made a library station last year, its century club, now in charge, was organized since then. Mrs. Partridge, its president, sent us six books and contributed \$5 to the fund.

"Emmett has shown its gratitude in the form of a check for \$23; Hailey has raised \$20 and proposes to keep up the good work until the association there can supply a case or its equivalent. For this reason the amount has not been turned over to us. The interest shown at the state teachers' convention was most encouraging. The sums sent in later at different times seemed the better way. They were as follows: Dr. Blanton, Moscow, \$5; Supt. Daniels, Boise, \$5; Mrs. Partridge, Nampa, \$5; Miss French, Boise, \$5; W. J. Horney, Salubria, \$1; Miss May Himrod, Boise, \$1; Miss E. Edwards, Atlanta, \$1; total, \$23. By consent of donors this amount was used for present needs, with the understanding that should it ever grow to \$50, a case to be known as the 'Gift of Teachers' should be sent out. There is vastly more, however, than money obligations to record. For the convention, as individuals and as a body, gave a tremendous impetus to the traveling library and the art-educational movement.

"The place assigned on the program to members of the committee by Supt. Daniels gave us a chance to tell what was being done to improve the environment of children. The model room (started by proceeds from the committee's exhibit of colored etchings by Miss Hyde) and the library box equipped for its journey, were the best of texts. The charming talkers quite captured the convention which was turned into an animated interrogation point after Mrs. Hays and Mrs. Barton had finished their remarks about traveling libraries. Delegates were so impressed by Mrs. Dockery's report on schoolroom decoration that she was asked to repeat it before the inter-state convention at Pendleton. We were not very proud of this box.

"The work of the art section of this committee is distinctly in line with the best that is being done throughout the United States to cultivate the national taste. At the art exhibit two years ago the initial step was taken to interest the schools, and through them the public, in this movement. The children turned out some wonderfully clever and original criticism as they went about among those prints of the world's masterpieces. Teachers have many times spoken of the lasting impression made upon those young visitors. The silent influences of beautiful surroundings should come to those whose homes are without them. We have read the confession of Ruskin that it was Rogers's poem, 'Italy,' illustrated by Turner, which at 13 determined the tenor of his life. The first group of American painters received their earliest inspiration from the same copy of a portrait by Van Dyck, and their first impressions of color and drawing which were to give immortality to the features of their contemporaries and to the earliest art of their native land.

"As against the sum of \$368.32 expended last year, with \$5 remaining in the treasury, our books show \$172.62 spent this year, and \$20 to our credit—a total of \$560.99 handled by the committee.

"No reader of recent club and school literature has failed to note the growing importance attaching to child study. Along with other interesting phases of this newer education, mothers' meetings have been popular. Indeed, it is said that even the educational cynic endorses them. Four successful public meetings were held under the direction of this section. Bright and helpful papers were read at each meeting by different club members; magazines, booklets and leaflets were distributed; and many appreciative words were spoken, not the least being the comparison made to the Divine Teacher, who 'took the little child and set him in the midst of them.'

Boise, Idaho.

MARY C. BEATTY.

## ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs have just issued their annual Year Book which is a model of its kind. It contains seventy-nine pages of most comprehensive matter, consisting of suggestions and instructions relating to the interests of 25,000 women, members of federated clubs of the state.

**THE PRESIDENT.**—Mrs. T. P. Stanwood, Evanston, the president, is an indefatigable worker and possesses rare administrative ability and the happy faculty of co-ordinating educational forces beyond her immediate neighborhood. She seems to be especially endowed with tact and graciousness, and ably represents the high, noble and forcible order of new women—new only in the sense of an ever “increasing purpose” and a desire for a better understanding of self and an opportunity to be helpful to others; for our women are in these clubs not for personal aggrandizement, but the rather to be useful: to enlighten, for “there is no darkness but ignorance.” Credit should be given the committees for their concise and clear statements regarding the work of each committee and also to the printing committee who have gotten the book out in such fine form. The different state federations have written words of admiration and commendation for the new Year Book.

**GIVE THEIR SERVICES.**—The officers of the federated clubs receive no compensation for their services whatever, and often travel long distances at their own expense to attend the sessions of the executive board and the regular annual meeting. This freely giving of services seems to be without precedent in any other missionary society. The word “missionary” is used advisedly, for when the work of the Federation of Women's Clubs is rightly understood its scope will prove that it is a pioneer missionary society along the line of the new philanthropy. Mrs. H. T. Rainey, secretary of the State Board of Charities, defines the philanthropy as practised by women's clubs thus: “Philanthropy is more than charity, it rises to a higher level and tends toward a general uplifting of society in many directions, it finds expression in a thousand ways instead of one.” That this is the true work of the Federation is surely made manifest by the diversity of its undertakings.

**METHOD OF PRESENTATION.**—Another feature is its representation on the executive board by congressional districts—a vice-president from each district being elected for two years; those from even congressional districts in even calendar years and those from odd congressional districts in odd calendar years. This mode of representation gives equal opportunities to every portion of the state. Another item which may be of interest to the reading public is the fact that a club with the large membership of the Chicago Woman's Club can have representation in the annual convention only by two delegates, and a club whose membership is less than ten may be represented by two delegates; but then the dues of the Chicago Woman's Club is exactly the same as the dues of a small club, \$3 annually.

**THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.**—The work of this committee has broadened so as to include (and indeed relate almost exclusively) to the work in public schools and a betterment of the public school system of the state. Mrs. Clara Kern Bayliss, who has written some interesting and meritorious tales of the “Tent, Mound and the Pueblo Builders,” is chairman of the committee. Mrs. Bayliss is the wife of the state superintendent of public instruction, is editor of a department in her husband's magazine, “The Child-Study Monthly,” and is therefore fully qualified by education and environment to push the really practical work outlined by this committee. The educational committee tell us that the educational work of women's clubs consists chiefly in: 1. Visiting schools. 2. Looking after truants and law breakers. 3. Encouraging manual training and domestic science. 4. Beautifying schoolrooms and school grounds. 5. Providing pictures and libraries. 6. Securing legislation affecting schools. All these are

of the utmost importance, but the last clause concerning legislation for bettering the schools especially in the rural districts, seems at present the “paramount issue.” The committee describes the ideal school as a township graded school where exercises in the fresh air and mental and manual training should go hand in hand. They look forward hopefully to the future when the eight or ten isolated or ungraded schools in every township must inevitably be combined into one central graded school. The remaining members of this committee are Mesdames Emma Harrington, Alice Heper, S. O. Loughridge, Samuel White, Clara Mapes, H. M. Dunlap.

**SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.**—The purpose of this committee, of which Mrs. Henry Dunlap, of Savoy, has been the chairman since its inception, is as set forth in the Year Book, to further the interests of the women students at the University of Illinois. Among other items of information given the clubs by this committee we find that no especial appropriation has ever been made providing for the care and distinctive training of the girls. Last year out of the general fund the trustees established a Domestic Science Department at the University, but this department has been crippled from the first owing to a lack of means and a real interest in its importance by the citizens and educators of the state. As a body representing the highest and best in educational matters the clubs are asked to investigate the conditions existing in the State University and use their best endeavor to aid the girls by securing appropriate buildings and means sufficient to give them all the opportunities needed in the line of a practical and womanly education. Individual members are asked to help by making a personal request of their senators and representatives to aid in this work. Mrs. J. E. Thorndyke of the Catholic Women's League, Mrs. C. G. Neeley, and Mrs. Laura B. Inglis with Mrs. Dunlap form the committee.

**COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC SCIENCE.**—This is a recently created department of club work in the Illinois Federation, although it has had a place in the individual clubs since the purely literary and self-culture thought has widened to include the utilitarian and practical scheme of club work. The insistent request for this department brought decisive action from the executive board, and resulted last fall in the formation of this new committee, with Mrs. S. T. Busey, of Urbana, chairman, and Mrs. Susan Mackay, J. C. Gordon and Isaac D. Page being the remaining members. Recognizing environment as a potent factor in the development of character, they ask that the first study of woman be for the perfection of her own home and the family life of her household. They urge study of the architecture and the surroundings of the house, its sanitation and its furnishings. They recommend the study of foods, the relation of its values and its preparation. They ask that the club women endeavor to introduce cooking and sewing into every public school whether in the city or in the country. The committee will gladly furnish information as to lectures and literature on this subject.

**COMMITTEE ON PHILANTHROPY.**—This committee is composed of Mrs. Charles T. Gildersleeve, Hudson, chairman, and Mesdames Talcott, Rockford, Amos Dean, Monmouth, E. S. Montgomery, Springfield, Mary Curran, Pekin, and Miss Mary McDowell of the Chicago University Settlement. Mrs. Gildersleeve is a member of the Bloomington Woman's Club also a member of the Woman's Club of her own town. The committee thus classify the unfortunate children: Working, dependent, neglected, delinquent, pauper, feeble-minded, epileptic. They especially urge upon the clubs the necessity of looking into the conditions surrounding the working child who, through poverty, neglect or death of his parents, is left entirely to the education of the street, and at a very early age is found in factories, stores or engaged in selling papers or other articles of commerce. The Children's



Law, commonly called the Juvenile Court Law, is fully explained, and clubs are urged to maintain probation officers from the funds of the clubs. They urge strongly the promotion of the use of the probation system in cases of children brought into court for petty offenses. They further suggest that clubs provide day nurseries and creches, free kindergartens, children's libraries and kitchengartens for teaching the rudiments of housework. That they maintain a friendly visitor, a visiting nurse. Suggest the organization of working girls' clubs and domestic science clubs for the training of servant girls as well as for the enlightenment of the housewives. Asks the clubs to add a village improvement committee to their list of committees. In concluding, the bearing of civil service reform on the charitable and correctional institutions is dwelt upon, and the appointment of a sub-committee, to be known as the civil service auxiliary, is recommended. This committee has been appointed, and consists of Miss Julia Lathrop, Mrs. Luther Conant, Mrs. H. L. Frank, Mrs. F. Q. Ball, all of Chicago.

**LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.**—It is not the design of this committee to send its members to Springfield to lobby, unless indeed, some great emergency would necessitate such action. It is the purpose of the committee to pass upon bills prepared by committees of the Federation, by associations outside the Federation, or by individuals, harmonize differences, prevent duplication of effort and when bills are presented to them from any source, the general design of which have received the approval of the Federation, it becomes the business of the committee to notify the various clubs of such bills in order that the clubs may endeavor to arouse public sentiment in favor of such measures. The interests and influence of the clubs are asked for the following measures for which bills are now under course of preparation: A Women's building at the State University. A bill to secure civil service in state institutions and a paid board of commissioners to take the place of the State Board of Charities and local trustees for various institutions. Extension of the compulsory school law in towns and cities to conform more nearly with the Child Labor Law. The bill giving mother and father equal guardianship over their children instead of making the father sole guardian as under the present law. A new pension law for teachers or some amendment to the one at present in operation. The members of the committee urging the above measures are Mesdames Lucy L. Flower, Mary Bartelme, Kate O'Connor, Sarah B. Hanley, Emma B. Ewins, Frederick Rowe, George Watkins, W. R. Jewell.

**THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY EXTENSION.**—The name of the committee on libraries has been changed to more fitly describe its reason for being. It is now called the committee on library extension. Its object is to encourage the establishment of free public libraries and to promote the circulation of good books. The work of this committee is of such growing magnitude that to be properly understood it should be explained at length as it is in the Year Book. The suggestions relating to traveling libraries in rural districts, reading and reference rooms, village and township libraries are given therein. The Woman's Clubs have already done a great work in disseminating good literature and are profoundly hopeful of still greater results. Of this committee is Mrs. Florence Allin Ingalls, already so well and favorably known for the energy and enthusiasm and talent which she bring to this truly philanthropic work; the other members of the committee are Mesdames Mary Selby, Charlotte C. Wood, Annie Moore Dodge, Margaret Trimble, Caroline F. Kimball, Kate C. Young, P. L. Chapman and Miss Marie Dupius, who are all actively working up interest in the geographical portion of the state assigned to each member by the chairman. Any rural club or remote school may obtain a case containing from twenty-five to fifty volumes simply for the asking. These may be kept six months if desired, and then

must be returned to the sender or sent on to another near-by school or club which may have asked for them. The committee is hopeful that ere another year has passed Illinois will establish a library commission and thus, following the example of Wisconsin and one or two other states, make it possible for every one, in whatever portion of the state he may reside, to reap some benefit from the taxes paid to maintain a state library.

**INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE.**—The members of this committee are Mesdames Dessa Worthington, Claribel Schmitt, H. M. VanderVaart, Katherine Westfall, Clara B. Braden and Misses Charlotte Capen, Anna Martin and Mary Hazzard. They urge as a matter of vital importance that club women should understand present day problems and recommend that each club appoint a local committee which should create an Industrial Day on the program and secure competent speakers. In short that the clubs study industrial conditions. For study classes they suggest: 1. Factory Regulations for Work. 2. History of Eight Hour Movement. 3. History of Trades Unions in England and America. 4. The Problem of the Unemployed. 5. How Women's Work Affects Labor. 6. The Housing Problem. 7. Co-operative Schemes. The following list of books is also offered on the industrial subject: "The Unemployed," Hobson. "Women and Economics," Mrs. Stetson. "Woman, Work and Wages," Helen Campbell. "What to Do?" Tolstoi. "Between Caesar and Christ," Prof. Herron. "The Workers," Wyckoff. "Philanthropy and Social Reform," Jane Addam and others.

**COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE.**—This committee consisting of Mesdames Carolina P. Brazee, Rockford, S. H. Trego, E. J. Parker, Edna Crabb and Rowena Tidball and Miss Mary T. Wadsworth, in an interesting introduction describe the club as an embodiment of the latest workings of the new spirit in humanity and of the ideas of this latter day epoch. They advocate a freer study of books of history, of poetry, of philosophy; for the study of literature promotes individual growth and culture. The study of the novel must be made with careful meditation and the use of judgment. To this must be added the knowledge of the common affairs of life and beyond all, the fellowship and unity of club life. They also emphasize the value of the study of local history. Clubs read too widely and diffusely. Study the history of some brief, brilliant period till the literary work of that period is learned, then study that work surrounded by the atmosphere which nourished it. Lectures form a popular and valuable aid in the study of literature and history. University Extension methods, a lecture followed by a quiz is commended. Suggest a very narrow range of topics each season and consecutive lines, year following year. The aim of literature is "A more harmonious development, more catholic and humane feelings, more expansive sympathies."

**COMMITTEE ON ART.**—The members of this committee are Mesdames McMurphy, I. L. Candee, M. W. Schultz, Walter Olds, W. S. Jackman, Wm. H. Alsup and Misses Julia Carr, Mary Gerts, Anna Heper and Mary Bull. They offer a well arranged syllabus for use in clubs. This year in response to requests from many clubs they have had a program arranged by W. A. Otis, architect, Chicago, which will assuredly prove of service to clubs studying along architectural lines. The committee suggests further that clubs study art in a systematic way. Not simply an art talk now and then but a careful consideration of the artistic periods in the world's history. Study of the masterpieces of the great artists should be as critically pursued as any other subject. Thoroughness and earnestness are desired in our clubs that we may win the opinion of the people that whatever artistic work we may suggest for school or town is the best because the club ever seeks and gains the highest.

**COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.**—In the judgment of this committee the influence of the Federation should be felt in two directions.

First, promoting musical enterprises of a high order in the various communities; and, second, in turning the attention of our clubs to systematic training in musical understanding and appreciation. They offer the following outline for study, and with each topic is given a list of books pertaining to that topic. 1. Primitive Music. 2. Music of the Chinese, Japanese and Hindoos. 3. Music of the Greeks. 4. Music of the American Indians. 5. Development of Church Music from Ambrose and Gregory to the Beginning of the Period of the Netherlands. 6. Epoch of the Netherlands (1400-1600). 7. Folk Music and Characteristic Songs and Dances. 8. Minstrels, Troubadours, Minnesingers and Mastersingers. 9. The Opera. 10. The Oratorio. The committee states that perhaps the greatest objection to carrying out the above program will be lack of the necessary books. However, they hope to place in the field at an early date one or more traveling libraries made up of the best books on music for use in clubs having music sections. The stay of the books in one place will, of course, be limited. Mrs. Sadie E. Coe, a well-known musician of Evanston, is chairman, the other members being Mesdames Augusta M. Hiner, Frank Allen, C. H. Foster, C. B. Smith, Lillian B. Inghram and Miss Marie Hofer.

**BUREAU OF RECIPROCITY.**—Club women the state over regard this department of Federation work with great approbation. Here they may send to obtain papers by specialists in almost every groove of literary work; here they may engage lecturers and artists who will for a nominal sum give their services to the clubs. Programs for study classes are also here for exchange with clubs. In the hands of the Reciprocity Bureau is the lecture on Landscape Gardening or Suggestions for Village Improvement Societies, given the Federation by Mr. O. C. Simonds, together with the slides illustrating it. This lecture may be had by any federated club, by paying the express charges on the slides and postage on the lecture from the Bureau to the club desiring it and return. It is hoped that this lecture may be extensively used by the clubs.

**ALTRUISTIC WORK OF THE FEDERATION.**—The object in reviewing the Year Book of the State Federation is that those who are not acquainted with the truly altruistic work undertaken by this strong organization of women may gain some knowledge of their purpose. It is manifestly impossible in limited space to give the entire suggestions offered by each committee. It must not be supposed that each club in the Federation is expected to take up each line of work offered by the different committees; that were clearly impossible, but as "there are many men of many minds" so there are many women of many minds; while the old rhyme in describing the "many men" plainly states "that some like apples and some like onions," yet the women are different in that some go in for the study of art, while others are interested in industrial condition; hence the necessity for the department club in the cities to meet "likes" of the all sorts and conditions of women. The smaller clubs are usually clubs with a single purpose, although of late almost all the clubs do some work along the lines suggested by the philanthropy, educational and library extension committee. One cannot tell of more than one line of work at a time and tell it well, therefore if you get some idea of the wholly unselfish attitude of the new woman; if you obtain a glimpse of her, not as a speech making woman, or a ballot seeking woman, but as a force "that makes toward righteousness," I shall be more than satisfied.

SAIDEE GRAY COX, Recording secretary I. F. W. C.

The Club Woman grows more and more valuable each month. It is just as necessary for a club woman who wishes to be intelligent upon club affairs to read a club paper as it is necessary to read a daily paper in order to keep in touch with home affairs. And there is but one official paper.

Sincerely yours,

MARY E. STILSON,

Corresponding Secretary California Federation.

## IOWA.

A letter has been sent to every federated club in Iowa signed by the chairman of the federation library committee and the secretary of the State Library Commission urging the club women of the state to join with the library commission in the attempt to establish a free library in every town and county in the state.

Although those interested in library extension have seen excellent results within the last year, there are still many towns in Iowa without public libraries and the establishment of libraries in these places will be an important part of the work for the coming year of both the library committee of the Federation and State Library Commission.

The attendance at the coming biennial meeting in Council Bluffs promises to be very large and the club women of Council Bluffs are leaving nothing undone that will tend to make the convention a most successful one. The art committee has announced that Lorado Taft, of Chicago, the well known sculptor, will give a stereopticon lecture on "American Painters and Sculptors of Today," on Thursday evening, May 2, the program for that evening being in charge of that committee. Some fine musical numbers will also be a feature of the evening.

Interest in many clubs centers just now in the election of officers for next year. Looking over a large number of club calendars it is noticed that more clubs hold elections in March than in any other month, presumably for the reason that the work for next year may be well outlined before the club year ends in May or June. The one term plan is also by far the most popular and rotation in office is the rule now, where six or seven years ago many clubs had retained the same officers since the founding of the club.

HARRIET C. TOWNER.

## KANSAS.

Rossetti Circle, of Winfield, has been enjoying the presence of Viola Price Franklin, University Extension editor of the Club Woman. January 28 they celebrated Rossetti Day, and papers were read on the "History of the Rossetti Family," by Mrs. T. V. Lamport, and by Miss Hale on "Rossetti as an Artist." Mrs. Lamport, through communication with the oldest and only living member of this talented family, was able to read a very interesting letter from him, and to give to the circle photographs of himself, his sister Christina, and brother, Dante Gabriel; also snap shots of the tomb where they are buried, and two volumes of memoirs of the brother and sister.

Mrs. Franklin, formerly of the Southwestern Kansas College, and an original member of Rossetti Circle, was present at this meeting as an honored guest. At a subsequent meeting Mrs. Franklin gave a fine talk on reminiscences of her literary life in Chicago. Among her most valued opportunities were an evening with Mrs. Sidney Lanier, who read from her talented husband's works; a visit in company with Dr. Flugel, of Leland Stanford University, to the study of Eugene Eield, also an evening listening to James Lane Allen's reading from his "Choir Invisible."

Mrs. Viola Price Franklin is well known in Kansas as a lady of high scholastic attainments. She was a valued member of the State's Academy of Languages and Literature, and held a prominent place in its councils. Her many friends are glad to welcome her, not only to Winfield, but to Wichita and elsewhere in the state.

## KENTUCKY.

Of the various phases of work of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs none has aroused the interest of the club women themselves and of the people of the state as has the work in the mountains, the traveling libraries and the social settlements of



the past two summers. The traveling libraries have I think been written of before. The story of the Settlement is so full of interest that it is difficult to know what to say as to leave unsaid.

The material for the present writing is taken from a fuller account written for private circulation and kindly lent by Miss Stone, one of the settlement workers, who with Miss Pettit was busy for six months before the actual work began, planning and preparing the way.

The work of the summer of 1899, six weeks in all, having aroused a strong interest by its report and discussion at the annual meeting of the Federation at Covington, sufficient money was subscribed to carry on the settlement for nearly three months, and two committees appointed of four members each, one acting, one advisory—the latter from the Board of Directors mainly. It would be impossible justly to tell the story of this work without at least a word, where so much could be said, of this acting committee, who undertook so difficult a task, studied and planned untiringly and then with the two helpers who joined them, left their homes of comfort and the surroundings of culture and refinement to spend the months usually devoted to rest and recreation in laboring for those not so fortunate, enduring care and privations, giving so willingly themselves and all they were to the noble effort of uplifting, brightening, making better and more hopeful the people among whom they went.

On June 12, 1900, the party of six started to Hindman, Knott County, with provisions and the necessary materials for cooking classes, sewing classes, kindergarten, etc. An idea of the difficulties in the way may be gathered from the account of the journey. The first day's traveling brought them to Jackson, nearly two hundred miles on the railroad. The next two days were occupied in going the remaining forty-five miles by wagon. There was quite a caravan, three large wagons heavily loaded with supplies and two "hacks" for the passengers. The rate of travel was never more than two and a half miles an hour, often less, which is not to be wondered at as mountain roads usually follow the streams, first on one side, then along the bed, then the other side; so back and forth they bumped and jolted, on or in eleven different streams. The whole of the third day's journey, from five in the morning, they rode in a pouring rain, so that they were drenched to the skin when they arrived at Hindman. They were greeted with the greatest cordiality and the announcement in the Court House when a political "speaking" was in progress that "the women from the level country are comin' over the hill" was greeted with applause, and the statement, "That's the best news ever heard in Hindman."

The camp was pitched on the hill overlooking the town, and everything carried up by hand, the people gladly assisting in this performance and bringing everything required, as of old, "with willing hearts." Nearly every man, woman and child in the village lent a hand and not one would receive any payment for the service rendered. The men leveled terraces for the tents, brought lumber and built floors, pitched the tents, and put up pantry, chicken coop, dressing tables and dairy, all of packing boxes.

There were five terraces, with cellar, kitchen, dining room, sleeping tents, and sitting room and kindergarten on top of the hill, and all in a grove of beautiful trees, among which were swings, hammocks and steamer-chairs. By the end of the first week everything was in order and the classes organized. The people seemed to understand exactly why they were there and were eager to learn and to make the most of the opportunity in every way. Many of the older people said they had never had a chance and rejoiced that their children were to "larn something." Sometimes families of children would come in from the country to spend the day and join all the classes and several girls who lived too far to come in every day made arrangements to stay in town so that they could be at the camp for the whole time.

When the visitors from the country came, and they came constantly, they had to be shown all over "the sights," and they were keen to see and to comment on the good taste that has made so convenient and beautiful the simple arrangements of the camp, and out of inexpensive materials had created a *home* so far beyond anything they knew. This was meant to be one of the chief object lessons, and the decorations of the tents, the bright colors of the Japanese lanterns and flags and picture cards, the draped cots, and above all the white cloth and flower ornaments of the dining table and the neatness everywhere, were strongly impressed upon the minds of a beauty-loving people and will bear fruit in the increased care and attention given their simple homes. To these visitors were distributed papers and magazines and pictures. Often when handed something to read, however, came the pathetic saying, "I hain't got no larnin', I never had no chance, but I like pictures."

There were classes in singing and a small organ was a great assistance and a delight to all and on Sundays there was a Sunday school of over sixty children. There were also often religious services at the camp on Sunday afternoons. Very few of the children had Bibles, but they were keen to purchase the New Testaments and proud to bring them to the class. One of the girls of the village helped Miss Bruner in the primary class so that she should be able to take charge of it afterward. She writes now that she is still teaching it and getting on nicely and is very grateful for the instruction received. One girl spent a week with them, another two weeks, simply to learn. They would come by five in the morning and help with everything, cooking, setting the table, washing dishes, sewing, that they might learn how rightly to do these things.

"It was very encouraging," Miss Stone writes, "to have the half grown boys come every day to read, to play games or sing and to discuss things with us. They asked many questions about the way we lived and would tell how many times they had been drunk, and that they could not do without liquor. We talked to them of the evil of the habit and gave them pledge cards asking them to read them every day and to think about the subject. Some of them signed them before we left, others have since signed them and sent them to us in letters. These boys became very dear to us, and were always on hand to help in every way possible." The people were delighted to lend things and to be of assistance. A lawyer of Hindman sent a cow and a neighbor woman pastured it. One lent a cooking stove, another lumber to floor the tents and the sheriff sent a table from the court house for a dining table.

The people not only came to see the workers at the Settlement and brought gifts, but they were most cordial in inviting them to their homes and hospitable in entertaining them. So the work was extended for miles around—every home in the town being visited and many far up the creeks and mountains, on horseback, in "jolt-wagons" and many miles on foot. Miss Bruner in the visits would sing and tell stories to the children and make pin-wheels for them, and at every visit they made friends who will not forget them.

The little organ helped wonderfully. An invitation came "to take part" in a Fourth of July picnic, eleven miles away. They set to work at once, training the girls to sing patriotic songs, these being almost unknown there. When the great day arrived they went in a wagon, taking the organ. It took four hours to go, they spent four hours there and five on the way home.

"The organ was set up—decorated with flags—and there were patriotic songs and speeches, the reading of the Declaration of Independence and an address on Christian Citizenship by a school-teacher who had procured much of his material from the literature given him at the camp.

Soon after this occurred a great event, the meeting of the Teachers' Institute, and the workers of the Settlement decorated the schoolroom where it was held. They used flags and Japanese

lanterns and kindergarten chains, green branches and tin cans covered with tissue paper containing the beautiful ferns so abundant in the mountains. They also washed the windows and put up pictures and distributed papers and magazines. The help given during this Institute to these teachers seems to me as important, if not more so, than any other work done. The teachers were bright and alert, eager for new ideas and very grateful for help. Many of them have had scant education themselves, but are ambitious and anxious to uplift those among whom they labor.

At the close of the Institute many asked to be of those who should have periodicals mailed to them. Their addresses are given to Women's Clubs and others who are willing to mail magazines and papers after they have been read, regularly, and the pleasure and profit this brings is beyond any telling. They also were eager for the traveling libraries and the promise that they should be sent was eagerly received.

"After the adjournment," Miss Stone writes, "many followed us to get papers and magazines to take to their pupils and as we stood on the bridge at the 'Forks of the Troublesome' to bid them good-by as they started to walk five, ten, even twenty miles to their schools, with their literature in bags and calico pillow cases over their shoulders, we thought if our friends at home could see them they would be glad to mail their spare papers and magazines to the mountains." One of the teachers who carried her saddle bags full of magazines twenty miles "over in the Yellow Mountain country" wrote that the children fairly fought over the magazines so that she had to tear them in two to make them go around.

Afterwards three from the camp visited one of those schools. They found it clean, pictures that they had given the teacher, a large flag over portraits of George and Martha Washington and on the table a tin can, covered with white paper and filled with ferns, exactly as he had seen all this at the Institute.

At the station at Jackson, one of the teamsters said, "Beant ye the woman that passed through the mountains last summer and gave out purty picture books"? On being answered in the affirmative he said, "I live fifty miles back in sight of Black Mountain, but me and my gal was in a wagon comin' to Jackson and ye give her a book and she has it yet an' wouldn't take its weight in gold fur it today."

"We left a magazine or paper at every house we passed and it was interesting to see the eagerness with which the boys in the road held out their hands for the papers, sitting down straightway on the roadside to read, and to watch the patient faces of the women light up as they came to their doors for the magazines we gave them. The girl at the post office said she was so glad we had brought some books, when we left a circulating library with her, that the people were always asking for something to read and she had nothing to give. She told us next day that the first book she gave out was to a man who lived five miles back in the country. As he left he said: 'There'll be no sleeping at our house tonight. Hit's been so long since we had anything to read that everybody'll stay up to hear this.'

"On our way home we stopped at every schoolhouse to put up pictures and flags. We came to one dreary school when it was nearly dark and, of course, no one was there, but the door stood hospitably open. We went in, put up pictures and flags and kindergarten chains and left some reading matter on the desk. There must have been some wondering and surprise the next morning."

The visits among the people were interesting—the old hand looms, the beautiful coverlets spun and woven, the home-made blankets and the quaint old furniture. In one home the head of the house played "Meetin'-House Tunes" on a dulcimer he himself had made forty years ago. One visit was made to the home of the two girls who are being educated by the Women's Club of Lexington.

There was much drinking and shooting in the town but the

camp was never molested, indeed, the "bad boys" of the town constituted themselves its especial protectors, and it would have fared badly with anyone who ventured to disturb the spot.

So for nearly three months this beautiful camp was the center of good influence for the people far and near, and these brave girls taught and labored with their brothers and sisters who had "no chance," and by their unselfish loving kindness won their way into the hearts and homes of these proud, sensitive people who are sometimes so hard to reach. Who can estimate the good done, the brightness and hope brought into dull or desperate lives, or what will be the full harvest of this patient seed-sowing? "It was with deep regret," they said, "that we left this place which with its friendly people had become so dear to us. None of us could bear to look back on the hill after the tents were down. The last night we invited everybody up to a camp fire and about a hundred and fifty came. We had prayer and singing and a number of most appreciative speeches. The words of praise for us and our work were fairly embarrassing. The whole town assembled to say good-by and school was not opened until we had left."

It is impossible to give many of the most interesting details in this paper, but any one desiring to know or to help in any way may address Miss Katherine Pettit, Lexington, as she is the chairman of the committee.

The State Federation is greatly encouraged in this effort to bring help from the women of culture and opportunities to the women who have so little of these, and their debt to these workers who have given their time and strength so generously to carry out the good purpose cannot be over-estimated.

WILHELMINE LOOS.

## MAINE.

The Current Events Club of Augusta, the club presided over by Mrs. Anna Sargent Hunt, president of the Maine Federation, carried out a delightful program at a recent meeting.

Mr. Sidney T. Fuller, state representative from Kennebunk, gave a talk at Lithgow Library on Peter the Great and St. Petersburg before the club and their guests; friends, teachers, the Unity Club of Augusta and the Current Events Club of Hallowell.

Mr. Fuller at one time was sent as an expert to examine railroads and mines in Russia for the investment of American capital.

Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason, author of "White Sails," read an original poem.

The Russian national hymn was rendered by a ladies' chorus.

It may be of interest to mention here that so many Maine clubs have been studying Russia this winter that the state librarian, Mr. L. D. Carver, asked one member of the Federation what the matter was with the club women, so many of them had been calling for books on Russia.

The Thursday Club of Biddeford is to assume the management of Biddeford's leading publication at an early date.

Mrs. Butler, a member of the Federation's Educational Committee, was a guest at the meeting of the Dial Club, Fairfield, on March 4.

Mrs. Butler reported that the responses sent by the clubs to her appeal for contributions of school work in nature study were so encouraging that there is reason to expect that Maine will have a creditable exhibit in this department at the Pan-American Exposition.

Mrs. Butler also stated that at the last meeting of her club in Mechanic Falls, a townsman of hers, just returned from Los Angeles, California, described a "Maine luncheon" given by Mrs. Porter, honorary president of the Maine Federation, now a resident of Los Angeles and a member of the editorial staff of the Los Angeles "Herald."

Mrs. Spaulding, of Caribou, Me., and Mrs. Porter's sister, Mrs. Gries, of Nordhoff, Cal., were the guests of honor. Mrs.



Stilson, acting president of the California Federation, was present. Covers were laid for twenty-six. The pine of Maine and the golden poppy of California were blended in the decorations. The after-dinner speeches were bright and witty; one of the most brilliant was made by Mrs. Ellen Lacy on the "Singers of Maine." Mrs. Lacy paid a glowing tribute to Annie Louise Cary, Emma Eames and Nordica, but the sweetest singers of all, she said, were the mothers who had sung the lullabies for the children that had gone out as stalwart men and noble women to bless the world.

In a letter written for the midwinter meeting of the Maine Federation, Mrs. Porter announced that she had promised the Los Angeles club women that she would entertain the entire Maine delegation at the next biennial.

One of the speakers at the midwinter meeting expressed the hope that a New England council might grow out of the New England conference to which the Massachusetts Federation has so hospitably invited the Federations of the other New England states.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

#### The New England Conference.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

The New England Women's Club will keep open house, during the day, at its rooms, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple. All visiting club women will be cordially welcomed here. Delegates presenting credentials will receive tickets for meetings and assignment to places of entertainment.

From 4 to 6 P. M. the "Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club" will be glad to have the delegates enjoy its musical program, followed by tea, at the Dorchester Woman's Club House.

The Conference will open at Symphony Hall, Boston, at 8 P. M. The Governor's staff, in full uniform, will honor the occasion with their presence. Mrs. Charles A. Denison, of New York city, acting president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has promised to present a greeting from that organization. If her health permits, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will speak briefly. The main subject will be "Civil Service Reform."

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, has promised to make an address. The name of a second important speaker will be announced later. Singing by the audience from the "Massachusetts Federation Song Book."

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

A meeting at Malden in the Auditorium. The Malden "Old and New" and the "Ladies' Aid Association of Malden Hospital" will be the hostesses.

Morning session, 10 A. M. Addresses on "The Problem of the City," by Dr. Josiah Strong, of New York, "The Problem of the Country," by Mr. Rollin Lynde Hartt, of Boston, followed by free discussion from the floor.

Lunch will be served at noon.

Afternoon session, 2 P. M. Conference, with reports by visiting State Presidents.

It is expected that the free interchange of opinion which will follow these reports will demonstrate the real value of coming together for a conference.

Evening, 8-10:30. Reception to visiting delegates at the Vendome, Boston.

It is hoped that this social occasion will furnish a pleasing relaxation after the conclusion of the formal meetings.

It is greatly desired that each of the New England States will send a large delegation, and that each delegate will wear a ribbon badge of the color of her state.

"Be your own star, for strength is from within;  
And one against the world will always win."

### MICHIGAN.

A biography of Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, the Michigan "Mother of Clubs," is being compiled by Mrs. Belle M. Perry, her long-time friend and confidant. It will be issued this coming spring and will contain things interesting and inspiring to club women everywhere.

In many of the smaller towns of Michigan club work is sustained with an earnest enthusiasm rarely surpassed. For example, Lapeer has four literary clubs, two of which belong to the State Federation. The Tuesday Club, the pioneer, was organized twenty three years ago through the influence of an article written by Mrs. L. H. Stone, published in a Detroit paper. For ten years this club has systematically studied the history, art and literature of the leading nations of the world, beginning with Egypt. For the past two years France has engaged the attention of this club, and the birthday of Victor Hugo, February 20, was celebrated by the rendition of a dramatization of "Les Miserables," prepared by one of the club members and acted by the ladies of the club.

The Lapeer County Club was organized in 1897 through the efforts of the Tuesday Club, as the result of a talk given by Mrs. Ellen Henrotin at a meeting of the State Federation in Detroit. At first the programs of the County Club were made up of addresses given by lawyers, doctors or ministers, or with papers from other clubs, but during the past year a regular course of study has been attempted. The membership of this club is chiefly composed of farmers' wives. One familiar with this club and its history writes: "They are now studying United States history and are doing fine work; their advancement is really surprising." This club has thirty-eight members and has joined the State Federation.

The Browning Club, twenty members, formed in 1900 to study the poet's writings, is doing thorough and satisfactory work and hopes to federate in the autumn.

The Home Reading Circle was organized in 1893. This, too, studies various countries and began with Greece. It has a list of twenty members.

This is but a single example of how Michigan women are lighting the lamps of culture all over the state. The work begun by a single enlightened spirit extends its beneficent influence continually.

### MINNESOTA.

The meeting of the District Federation of the Fifth District of Minnesota, took up the much vexed "color" question.

Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, president of the State Federation, opened the subject by stating that she believed it possible to find a platform upon which all could stand while dealing with this question. The solution of the problem proposed by Mrs. Williams was, that the matter be left for the states to decide for themselves in their State Federations; and after that the re-organization of the General Federation.

This was followed by several other speeches from Minneapolis and St. Paul women; and the entire tone of the meeting was one of moderation and a desire for education on the subject, the keynote having been given by the district president, Mrs. H. A. Tuttle, when introducing the subject, she said "Come, let us reason together."

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, will be held in Keene, May 7, 8, 9. At present the program can not be given. Full particulars will be sent out as soon as the arrangements are perfected. As usual a reception will be held the first evening and a lecture the following evening. This is the first time the Federation has assembled in this part of the

state and doubtless many members who have not heretofore attended a yearly meeting, will enjoy and be greatly benefited by coming in touch with earnest club women from all parts of the state.

The club women of this state are greatly interested in a bill which at time of writing is being presented to the legislature, namely: That the state shall establish and maintain a school for the care and education of the feeble-minded. During the past year there has been a wide-spread interest throughout the clubs in the Federation in the establishment of such a school, and a petition was sent by them to the legislature urgently requesting that body to give the subject careful consideration and make such appropriation as would be necessary for the establishment of such a school. Beside the interest which has been taken by club members, great credit is due to the untiring and unceasing efforts of our state president, Mrs. Bancroft, and honorary president, Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter, who, by their earnestness of purpose have made others give more attention to the subject and impressed them with the great need of such an institution.

All federated clubs have received circulars pertaining to the New England Conference to be held in Boston, April 11, 12. It is hoped there will be a hearty response and that New Hampshire will be represented by a large delegation.

Manchester,

BESSIE M. CHRISTOPHE.

### OREGON.

The club women of Oregon are rejoicing in something accomplished. Every club in the Federation has been working for a library law since our first meeting, last June, and our bill has been passed by the legislature, signed by the governor, and Oregon has now made a beginning in library legislation.

Our bill had its origin, or rather the first work in this direction was begun, under the leadership of Mrs. S. A. Evans, chairman of the library department of the Portland Woman's Club, before the organization of the State Federation. When the Federation was accomplished, Mrs. Evans was appointed chairman of the Federation Library Committee, and no Federation ever had a more efficient worker. No difficulties have dismayed her, and she has proven herself the right woman in the right place. Mrs. Evans is also the secretary of the Oregon Federation, and is the good right hand of the president in whatever work is undertaken.

Our traveling library work is growing fast. It is the purpose of the president to ask each club in the Federation to contribute at least one case of books for this work.

Four cases, each containing about twenty-five volumes, were turned over to the Federation Committee by the Portland Public Library for our first experiment. Two of these cases were sent to Pendleton, where they were taken in charge by a committee representing all of the city clubs, and sent out to the smaller towns in the vicinity. The response from the places where they were sent was most gratifying, and the Thursday Afternoon Club made up and presented to the Federation a case of fifty books, in response to calls from other places where the fame of the libraries had reached. The work is increasing and in Pendleton's Clubs several cases will be ready for presentation to the Federation very soon.

One of our libraries has gone 165 miles to Granite, and the Woman's Club there will have it sent into the mines for the use of the miners. Another goes to LaGrande, where the Neighborhood Club will see that it reaches the smaller places in that part of the state, while others will be sent to post offices reached by the ranchers.

Thus far we have been able to get free transportation for our books, and we shall probably be able to get this for all, where the railroads go; others will have to be taken into the more remote

places by private conveyance. This work means much for the isolated families in these far-off corners of the earth.

There seems to be a sentiment growing for an annual, rather than for the biennial meeting of our State Federation.

Letters from several new clubs express the purpose of soon coming into the Federation.

When one remembers that Oregon contains a much larger area than New England, and that we may ride on a fast train for two days and nights going from one boundary to another within our own territory, you will pardon the writer for not being able to tell you what our clubs are doing in all parts of the state. I have been able to visit nearly all of the clubs in eastern Oregon, several in Portland, 240 miles from Pendleton (my home), and in the spring shall make a trip to Astoria, on the Western coast, and to some of the towns south of Portland. We miss a great deal of the pleasure that comes to Eastern club women through personal association.

"The Teachers' Association," of Portland, has afforded the city a rare literary treat in the lectures given by Prof. Gaylord, of California.

The Home Department of the Portland Woman's Club has undertaken a free cooking school.

The Pendleton club women were largely represented in a canvass recently undertaken to raise funds for the Y. M. C. A. in that city, and so in Oregon, as everywhere else, all sorts of good works find hearty support in the active, earnest club woman.

ADELIA D. WADE.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Upon special request a brief report of the fifth annual meeting of the State Federation of Pennsylvania women is herewith given:

The meeting, which occupied three successful days, was held at Williamsport, Pa., Oct. 9, 10, 11, 1900, and was called to order by the president, Mrs. Horace Brock, of Lebanon, who, to the regret of all club members, stepped down from the active presidency to the honorary. Mrs. Brock's faithful adherence to her work, her unswerving loyalty and good judgment, has made for her innumerable friends.

Mrs. Ada Lewis Campbell, the newly elected president, a prominent club woman of charming personality, soon demonstrated her fitness for the new office.

The resignation of Miss Jessie R. Little, of Pottsville, Pa., as state secretary, was received with expressions of deepest regret. For five years Miss Little has faithfully served the Federation, but failing health has necessitated a temporary withdrawal from active work. The Federation now numbers one hundred and sixteen clubs, with an aggregate membership of one hundred and thirteen thousand women.

An amendment to the Federation rules was made, which provides that clubs may pay their dues at any time before the convening of the annual convention. Heretofore the rule has been that payment should be made before September 1.

A program unusually interesting and instructive had been prepared, and prominent among the speakers were Mrs. Wilbur F. Rose, of the New Century Club, Philadelphia, who read an able paper on Domestic Science, followed by Miss Robb of Philadelphia, who read a paper, prepared by Mrs. Hagenbotham, entitled "What can we, as employers, do to make household service a business?"

A paper on Club Ethics, by Miss Elizabeth Carpenter of Philadelphia, was followed by an interesting discussion of the subject by Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, Mrs. Horace Brock, Mrs. Mumford, Miss MacKnight and Mrs. Sundy, and a paper by Mrs. Eliza Turner, of the New Century Guild, Philadelphia.

It was decided to petition the legislature to incorporate vacation schools as a part of the public school system of the state.



The new officers are: Three vice-presidents—Mrs. W. D. Crocker, Williamsport; Mrs. G. D. Cross, Chester; Miss K. C. MacKnight, Allegheny; treasurer, Mrs. Sara G. Hamsher, Bradford; secretary, Miss Mary Knox Garvin, Philadelphia.

A circular has been sent each club member and delegate, urging the encouragement of free libraries and traveling libraries. The legislature will be asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the library commission. Another matter of great importance is the passing of a bill through the legislature for the restoration and preservation of Pennsylvania's forests.

The New Century Club.—A new feature of the social side of the New Century Club is the "chorus," composed of club members and conducted by Miss E. Rose. The legal protective committee of the New Century Club, with Mrs. S. C. F. Hallowell as chairman, Mrs. C. L. Pierce, Mrs. W. H. Pfahler, Mrs. L. P. Evans, Mrs. M. T. Nichols, is a committee of prominent society women, with beautiful homes of their own, who give not only valuable time but efforts and money to the assistance of poor working girls. Girls unable to afford legal advice out of their difficulties apply to these ladies, who are always graciousness and tenderness itself. They spend every Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the New Century Club, and a fair estimate of the valuableness of their work can be formed when it is learned four thousand cases have been satisfactorily settled by them. Many pitiful cases have come under their immediate notice; cases where a woman's tact, good judgment and delicacy have done infinitely more to lessen a burden and brighten life's pathway than all the practical advice of mighty law.

A noble work now in a state of completion is an act before the legislature for the establishment of juvenile courts, regulating the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, providing for the appointment of probation officers, prohibiting the commitment to jail or police station of a child under fourteen years of age. Mrs. Frederick Schoff is now in Harrisburg in the interest of the act.

The Pennsylvania Women's Press Association officers for the new year are: Dr. Alice M. Seabrook, re-elected president; Mrs. Katharine B. Berry, first vice-president; Mrs. Mary E. R. Cobb, second vice-president; Mrs. Mary J. Lagen, third vice-president; Miss Evalena I. Fryer, corresponding secretary; Miss Beatrice Clayton, recording secretary; Miss Ida E. Turner, treasurer; Mrs. T. H. Symonds, auditor; Mrs. A. R. E. Nesbitt, chairman of advisory council.

E. MUDA PHILLIPS.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

The Rhode Island Woman's Club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at Providence, a short time ago with a delightful luncheon.

Previous to the luncheon an informal reception was held. When finally the company was assembled in the dining hall, Miss Ellen G. Hunt, the club president, stilled the hum of voices by a vigorous tap of the gavel, and announced that the Glee Club would sing "The Smiling Dawn."

Among the guests were Mrs. Susan Ballou, the president of the State Federation; Miss Alice W. Hunt, president of the Rhode Island Branch of the Collegiate Alumnae, the presidents of all the clubs in the State Federation, also Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, of Brooklyn, and the presidents of Sorosis and the New England Woman's Club, which antedates the hostess club.

Immediately after the luncheon came an address by Miss Hunt, who expressed her pleasure in welcoming in the name of the Rhode Island Women's Club so many interested in the club movement. A brief history of the call to organize, with a glance at the early plans and purposes of the club, was followed by an earnest tribute to Mrs. Elizabeth K. Churchill and others to whom the organization was due. Miss Hunt showed how the idea of a club in those

days aroused ridicule and its member were viewed askance, but in spite of all the growth had been steady. With the years had come more work for members and less dependence upon outside speakers, their work had extended beyond the confines of the club room until, in contributions for educational purposes, establishment of playgrounds, and other philanthropic work the influence of this club has been felt. The ideal club was well pictured, with all its boundless possibilities, and while realizing that all clubs as yet fall far short of this ideal, Miss Hunt summed up the story of the club as "the record of an attempt to reach an ideal. Some progress has been made, but not commensurate with our ideals." She then announced that the club was so fortunate as to still have with them their first president, Miss Sarah E. Doyle, who filled the presidential chair for eight years.

Miss Doyle spoke of the rapid strides the last century had seen in club life and suggested that a pause be made on the threshold of the future to estimate the heritage the past has brought. The two most important factors of the day for the training of woman for her heritage Miss Doyle names clubs and the higher education.

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, the one honorary member of the Rhode Island Women's Club, brought down the house by a story of a colored brother, who, on one occasion, when Frederick Douglass was in this city and Mrs. Spencer was to conduct devotional exercises, introduced her to the assembly as one who had "worked with Frederick Douglass in the ante-bedlam days." Mrs. Spencer said remembering the early days of club work and contrasting them with the multiplicity of organizations of today, she felt as if she could well refer to the old days as ante-bedlam days.

In a few helpful words she showed the difference between the work of clubs in the earlier days, hinted at dangers to be avoided, and emphasized the necessity for social service toward which club life is inevitably tending.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, of Brooklyn. Her serious subject, the "Effect of Women's Clubs Upon Domestic Life," was treated in a way that turned the flashlights upon club life, which, although offering great possibilities, has yet many crooked places to be made straight. "Not all the battles are fought yet," the speaker asserted: "Eternal vigilance is the price we must pay—vigilance that shall make each one more charitable to others, more reasonable, and more earnest in whatever is connected with the duty we owe our homes and those who make them, for this duty should ever be foremost."

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NORWOOD, MASS.

At the close of Mrs. Clark's address the Glee Club sang two songs and all joined in singing "America."

Letters of congratulation and regret were read from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Dennison, the president of Sorosis, and the acting president of the General Federation.

The Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker, of Ann Arbor, who has been so often heard and appreciated by club women, is coming to Boston this month to stay until June and can be engaged to speak before clubs in this vicinity during the time. Mrs. Crooker is one of the best of our women preachers and her lectures are always profitable as well as interesting.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The third annual convention of the South Carolina Federation of Woman's Clubs will take place at Greenville, S. C., April 23-25.

The program will be very much like that of last year, except that more time will be given to each department. After the regular report from the chairman, the subject will be open for general discussion from all delegates.

The Woman's Department of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition was organized in Charleston the middle of February with Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Simonds at its head.

### TEXAS.

The annual meeting of the Texas Federation will be held May 1, 2 and 3, at Dallas. A fine program has been prepared.

Several changes in the constitution are proposed, among them one making elections biennial. Other changes proposed are:

(a). Fixing time of annual meeting in the fall.

(b). Dividing the state into districts, having a vice-president from each district.

The board favors fixing the time of meeting in the fall that clubs may receive the full benefit of the inspiration resulting from the convention by the immediate report of the delegate. The administration is relieved from the inconvenience and annoyance incident to inaugurating the year's work after the clubs have disbanded for the summer.

Dividing the state into districts and the election of one vice-president from each district has proved beneficial in other states. To this state of "magnificent distances" it will be a great advantage. It is thought that district meetings will prove a greater incentive than the state meetings, since the pleasure of attendance will be within the reach of many club members who cannot attend the more distant state meetings.

The Federated Clubs of Temple have recently utilized the club husband to fine advantage, says the Waco "Times-Herald." The women took the Old Deestrick Skule idea, dressed their husbands in Little Lord Fauntleroy costumes, patched all their trouser knees and set them up, each safe in her own darling's powers, in an oratorical contest, where Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star and all its contemporaries were frantically gesticulated amid violent stage fright and frantic forgetfulness. Some of the little boys had been swimming and could not appear on account of croup; others of the little boys were little girls; some of the little boys sang, at least they tried to sing; some belonged to the Hobo Band. In all of this the little boys were competing for a gold medal which little Flavie Downs received for telling the audience in thrilling tones about the boy who stood on the burning deck.

Besides showing off their shy husbands the club women put nearly \$150 to their library account.

Everybody remembers the story of the old Missouri farmer who, coming home from the weekly prayer meeting, awoke his spouse with "I tell ye, Mandy, 'twas a glorious meetin'."

"Why, Si?" grunted Mandy.

"Because I spoke," returned the elated Si.

Encyclopaedic or exhaustive papers are the death knell to general interest. The women of Texas are capable of impromptu discussion, and the program committee has paid them the tacit compliment of saying so, and of expressing the desire that everybody shall go prepared to speak, says Kate Friend, of the coming Texas convention.

A limit of time for reports is another step in the progress of the Texas club woman. To know what to say and how to express it concisely is an accomplishment worthy to be called an art.

### WISCONSIN.

The interest of club women in Wisconsin during the past month has centered largely in the first annual meeting of the State Consumers' League held in Madison on March 8. This organization is an outgrowth of the State Federation, and while entirely separate and distinct is co-operative with it and officered by some of the strongest women. Mrs. W. K. Galloway, of Eau Claire, the State Federation's first recording secretary, is president. Mrs. H. B. Hoffine, vice-president, was last year a district vice-president, as was formerly the recording secretary, Mrs. George Chamberlain. Mrs. B. C. Gudden, corresponding secretary, is at present chairman of the art committee and the treasurer, Judge H. Noyes, of Milwaukee, is well known in the club world through his wife, who is auditor of the General Federation.

The convention was held in Madison by invitation of the Woman's Club, and one of its members, Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, presided at the evening meeting, which was held in a large hall on the third floor of the state Capitol. During the afternoon interest and discussion centered largely in bills now before the legislature providing for the appointment of a woman factory



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Every garment made in non-sweatshop workrooms under The Consumers' League License.

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200 dozen of Fruit of Loom Cotton Corset Covers, actually worth 19c. Anniversary price.....10c.  
400 dozen Corset Covers, 10 different styles, French or fitted shapes, worth 29c. to 39c. Anniversary price...19c.  
300 dozen 39c. and 50c. covers are marked.....25c.

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200 dozen plain or Hamburg and Hem-stitched Trimmed Night Gowns, square, high or V neck, worth 75c. or 85c. Anniversary price.....39c.  
100 dozen Muslin Night Gowns, worth \$1.25. Anniversary price.....75c.  
Several styles Night Gowns, bow knot and rose pattern lace, worth \$3.00. Anniversary price.....\$1.98

### Colored Petticoats.

1200 Petticoats of Imported Italian and fine mercerized cloth, black and colors, also 150 black Moreen Petticoats, worth \$3.50 and \$4.00. Anniversary price.....\$1.98  
Silk Petticoats, worth \$7.50, marked...\$4.98

White Muslin Petticoats, 150 dozen Hamburg lace trimmed of hem-stitched and tucked flounces, none worth less than \$1.50, and some styles were \$2.00. Anniversary price...97c.

Extra Size Drawers, Extra Size Gowns, Extra Size Skirts, same price as regular sizes.

### Shirt Waists.

3000 Flannel, Mercerized, Galatea and Gingham Cloths, odd lots that were \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Anniversary price.....49c.

French Flannel and Nuns' Veiling Waists, new styles, new colors, sizes 32 to 40, actually worth \$2.50 and \$3.00. Anniversary price.....\$1.50

### Corsets.

Corsets, new straight front effects, also a few medium and long waisted styles, some of colored pique cloth, others of sateen, sizes 18 to 28, average price 75c. Anniversary price 29c.

50 doz. I. S. Girdle Corsets, sizes 18 to 24, and the celebrated C. B. Watch-spring Corsets, 18 to 32 worth \$1.25 to \$1.50. Anniversary price.....69c.

A full line of Straight Front Corsets, prices.....\$1.00 to \$6.00

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Winter, through to Washington Street.

inspector; the licensing of sweatshops, and raising the school age to fourteen. The establishing a free employment agency in Milwaukee was also endorsed. There were a number of men who took part in the discussion, representatives of the State Bureau of Labor, and professors from the University of Wisconsin interested in questions of economics.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, was present and took part in the discussion. Wisconsin allows the state factory inspector to issue discretionary permits to children under school age to work in factories or shops where families stand in need of their small wages to support life. This use of discretionary power is much opposed by the League and State Factory Inspector Norman Black, who was present also, spoke against the issuing of such permits, saying that "there should be no reason sufficient to allow a child under fourteen to go to work. If it is absolutely necessary for the family to have the wages, then it it would be cheaper for the municipality to pay the \$1.50 or \$2 a week that will cover it," a sentiment heartily endorsed by all progressive men and women of the state.

Mrs. Galloway in her address showed a grasp of the needs of the great work which within a year has become vital to Wisconsin men and women, and said among other good things: "The work of the Consumers' League is supposed to be educational, but before we attempt to educate the communities let us look after our

own education. We should know, for instance, something of the principles underlying the organization of labor and should understand both the relation that we, as a state league, sustain to the National League and to the public, both in the latter's capacity as consumer and producer."

The reports from local leagues read by Mrs. George Chamberlain of Milwaukee showed the existence of a league in that city numbering some 300 members with a tributary shopping list of pledges not to visit stores on Saturday afternoons during the summer. Last year, through personal solicitation, the league secured the closing of sixty-two stores on Saturday afternoons in July and August. Mrs. Sophia Guddin, of Oshkosh, reported a large and flourishing league in that city composed of men and women which had induced the merchants to handle label garments. At the evening meeting the speakers were Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Galloway, Prof. William Scott and Norman Black.

Mrs. Kelley gave a resume of what the National Consumers' League has accomplished in the twenty-one months of its existence. Among points made was that the cheap garment is not necessarily the garment made under poor conditions, while quite often the fine one is.

Prof. Scott, of the Department of Economics at the State University, dealt with the subject of the unorganization of consumers in a general way, seeing in the Consumers' League the beginning of a great movement that will in time include all consumers.

Mrs. Galloway reviewed the work the State League has accomplished in the eight months of its existence, and State Factory Inspector Black told of the actual sweatshop conditions as they exist in Milwaukee.

This first convention of the Consumers' League has greater meaning and suggests more far-reaching possibilities than at first appear. While Wisconsin is not a factory state like Massachusetts and New York, yet, as Inspector Black said in a recent interview: "There is plenty of work right in Milwaukee to keep a woman inspector constantly employed. We have, for instance, a list of 556 families in which shop work is done, besides some eighty shops where at least 75 per cent of the labor is done by women. This is totally distinct from work in the department store, which offers a large field."

ELLA HOES NEVILLE.

I beg to enclose renewal of subscription to the CLUB WOMAN, which I consider the most valuable club organ in our country. It has always rejoiced my soul that its editor has not stooped to half-tone portraits or flamboyant praise, but has ever kept up a most dignified club organ. As not one periodical in five thousand lives nowadays, I have to offer my congratulations upon your continued success.

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## WYOMING.

In looking over many numbers of THE CLUB WOMAN with great interest, I fail to find a report of our Laramie Woman's Club, which is one of the attractions of the "Gem City."

The Woman's Club of Laramie was organized two years ago. It has entered upon a third year of earnest work. Over one hundred women are on its roll of members, and brighter minds cannot be found anywhere in the world than those of Wyoming women, the secret of which may be that nearly all of them were recruited from the ranks of teachers in the early history of the state.

At first there were eight departments: History, and literature, mothers', domestic science, health, art, music, social science and current events, but it has been found advisable to consolidate these into three: The home department consists of health, mothers' and domestic science; social science now includes the current events; the department of history and literature has absorbed both art and music. Good earnest work is being done in all departments.

The club is working toward a public library and reading room, having earned over a hundred dollars by a holiday edition of the "Laramie Boomerang," edited and conducted by members of the club. Extension work has been carried on by means of lectures, to which the public are invited, traveling libraries and a column once a week in the daily papers.

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At the first general meeting of the club, our delegate to the biennial, Mrs. Nellis E. Corthell, gave an inspiring report of that great gathering.

Mrs. M. C. Brown, now of Juneau, Alaska, was our president for two years. Mrs. Garlock is our present president. Miss Rose Osborne, secretary. With hearty appreciation of the CLUB WOMAN and a greeting from this breezy mountain top, over seven thousand feet above the sea,  
MRS. MAY PRESTON SLOSSON,  
Laramie. 820 Grand Avenue.

## NEW JERSEY.

The executive board of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs held its second meeting at Newark on Monday, January 14. It was decided to hold the spring meeting at Boonton, the general topic for discussion to be "Women as Workers and Wage Earners." Miss Ellen Mecum of Salem was appointed chairman of the program committee. It was arranged to have the meetings of the executive board held in the afternoon hereafter, the morning of the day being left free for department meetings.

The Department of Literature has been merged in that of Reciprocity; Miss Belle R. Sugden, chairman.

The Department of Libraries is under the charge of Miss Ellen Mecum. New Jersey is very proud of this department, since through the efforts of Mrs. E. B. Horton, the former chairman, aided by the committee, traveling libraries have been established in our state. They are circulated from the State Library at Trenton, the state appropriating \$1500 a year to maintain them. A number of clubs have contributed volumes enough (fifty) for one traveling library. The Department of Palisades and Forestry has a new chairman, Miss Mary McKeen.

Miss Elizabeth Vermilye, the former chairman, has become president of the League for the Preservation of the Palisades, a daughter of our State Federation. Also through the efforts of this body and those of the New York State Federation a permanent interstate commissioner has been appointed with power to condemn a bog or receive by gift or devise the face of the cliff and lands at the foot for purposes of an "Interstate Park." Some limitations as to their power, however, were imposed in the New Jersey Legislature owing to the influence of quarrymen and others. Anyone may become a member of the League for the Preservation of the Palisades on payment of 50 cents to Miss E. B. Vermilye, Englewood, N. J. It is hoped that club women throughout the country will thus assist in rescuing from destruction this noble and massive series of cliffs—one of nature's wonders—on the banks of the historic Hudson River. A view of the Palisades is given on each membership certificate, which is as large as a page of the CLUB WOMAN, in order to make the view effective. The money from memberships will be used to purchase and preserve the Palisades so soon as a sufficient sum is raised. The Reciprocity Bureau has done good work, and has a number of papers for circulation among the clubs. The Department of Literature, Mrs. Florence Kitchell, chairman, was doing useful work in the formulating of programs, for which they had a wide demand, and in establishing the Club Owl Bureau for lecturers and singers. But although this department was doing good work those in charge felt that their province trenched upon that of the Reciprocity Bureau. They therefore asked for the union of the two.

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**CONNECTICUT.**

Minutes of the twenty-third meeting of the Executive Board of the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs, held Feb. 19, 1901, in the club rooms of the New Haven School Association.

Upon invitation of the fine New Haven School Association a meeting of the Executive Board of the Connecticut Federation was held in their cosy rooms Feb. 19, 1901. It had been necessary to call the meeting somewhat hastily in order to consider several matters of importance and the attendance was not as large as is ordinarily the case. So many of the members of the executive board are very busy women who make engagements a long way ahead, that it is hard to get them together when the notices go out but a short time before the appointed meeting. But the board has always been most conscientious in this respect, its members often coming long distances at some inconvenience in order to be on hand. Members present on this occasion were Miss Abbott, president; Mrs. George Starr Barnum, vice-president; Mrs. Jay H. Hart, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Henry H. Barroll, recording secretary; Mrs. Henry C. Hoyt, treasurer; Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins, Mrs. E. L. Smiley, Mrs. E. J. Camp, Mrs. F. W. Shelton, directors; Mrs. G. F. Newcomb, of the Committee on Education, and of the Woman's School Association, and Mrs. Sheffield, of the last named club. Mrs. J. A. Pickett, of New Britain, having resigned as auditor, Mrs. Talcott, of the same place, was appointed.

The president spoke of the coming Conference of New England Clubs to be held in Boston in April and gave an outline of the program.

The council meeting of the Connecticut Federation to be held in Danbury this spring was discussed, and upon motion of Mrs. Shelton, the president of the Federation, was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange this matter. Later the committee was ap-

pointed as follows: Mrs. Jay H. Hart, Mrs. F. E. Hartwell, Danbury, Miss Pinneo.

The president then announced the principal business which was to bring to the notice of the clubs a bill, drafted by the State Board of Education and presented to the present legislature. This bill has for its object the improvement of the present school system and providing a better support to the country districts.

Miss Celeste E. Bush, chairman of the educational committee, gave a most admirable and lucid explanation of the much needed reforms embraced in the bill. Its principal features are school consolidation, town management, superior teachers and better courses of study. Miss Bush is working in harmony with Secretary Hine, of the State Board of Education, and the bill, she stated, has the support and sanction of President Hadley of Yale College. Miss Bush further stated that much of this information is contained in a report which Secretary Hine will shortly send to the clubs. President Hadley had been asked to attend this meeting of the board and a letter of regret that he could not be present was read. Miss Abbott remarked that it is a satisfaction that the Federation is working in accord with Yale College in this matter and Miss Bush suggested that President Hadley be asked to advise and confer with the Federation.

The following motions were carried: That the Federation heartily endorses the bill drafted by the State Board of Education and now before the legislature: That a vote of thanks be given Miss Bush for the information furnished the board: That a special committee be appointed to confer with President Hadley, this committee to consist of Miss Abbott, president; Miss Bush, chairman of the educational committee; and Miss Rebecca D. Beach, president of the Woman's School Association of New Haven. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

DOTHA STONE PINNEO.

## THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE LEAGUE.

### Its Plans and Purposes.



THE youngest of all the national organizations of women is the National Legislative League which was formed in New York City, March, 28, 1900, and recently held a conference in Washington. It was established in order to secure the co-operation of women throughout the United States in bringing about such modifications of existing laws as will ultimately give to them equality of legal rights.

Men are so much better than the laws they have made and have, as a rule, so just an appreciation of the consideration due to women, that women themselves do not in most cases realize the very great disadvantages under which they are placed by the codes of most of our states.

Here are a few cruel facts.

In thirty-seven states a married mother has no right to her children the control of their lives is vested absolutely in the father while he lives and he may dispose of their future by his will without consultation with his wife.

In eight states a woman has no right to her property after marriage. No matter how large the bride's inherited fortune may be the wedding ceremony gives it absolutely to the bridegroom. The old English common law prevails in these commonwealths, and by this the wife is "merged" in the husband and cannot, after marriage own a house or land, even her own personal apparel and jewelry belong to her spouse.

Other instances might be given in abundance of the injustice of the laws. There are still some states in which the money which a woman earns by her own efforts outside of her home is not hers but her husband's and after a week of toil by the wife her "lord and master" (literally) can go to the place where she labored and demand from the employer the wages due her, but to which she has no legal claim.

In all the states except the four free states where women have the right of suffrage, the salaries of women and men are most unequal. The state sets the example by paying to the woman school teachers less than to the men who perform similar duties, and it is closely followed in every branch of business. From this results not only the oppressions of women and their cruel denial of the comforts of life, but also the shocking immorality against which we appeal in vain; for it is obvious that if a woman earns only \$5 a week by her service in shop or business house and the man beside her, performing the same labor, earns \$10 per week,

the temptations which come to the underpaid girl must be constant so that sometimes in her penury she is absolutely driven to a course from which a fair compensation would have saved her.

This brief review of the prevalent conditions in this republic will explain the objects sought to be gained by an association which shall enable women to unite in striving to bring about the reforms in our laws which are demanded by justice, by honesty and in the highest interests of morality.

It was not expected in forming this legislative league that a great organization would be at once established which would rival in membership such bodies as those whose object is largely social, but that a thread of common interest and co-operation might be established among the women who feel an interest in the changing of these conditions.

My own experience teaches me what such effort will do. In this state the laws are better for women than anywhere else on the face of the globe, so our jurists and our lawyers assert, and this result has been brought about by the tireless efforts of the women who have appealed to our Legislature with patient persistence for the last fifty years.

The agitation was begun half a century ago by women who are now retired or gone to their rest, but my own personal knowledge of what has been done during the last thirty years convinces me that the women of any state or of any country can accomplish anything they wish by well directed and persistent pressure. The National Legislative League aims to bring together those who will labor for such changes. It already has correspondents in many states, and it hopes to be an instrument of good in the future.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE,

71 East Eighty-first St., President National Legislative League.  
New York City.

### ILLINOIS.

You will be glad to know of the establishment of a Juvenile Court in Sangamon county.

One year ago Miss S. L. Montgomery was asked to take charge of one meeting of the educational department of the Springfield Woman's Club.

She chose for her subject "Social Phases of Education," using the Juvenile Court law as a practical illustration.

This law is one that has been especially agitated by the I. F. W. C. in order that its benefits might be felt in all cities of the state as well as Chicago.

The Hon. Wm. O. La Monte, clerk of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, and Mrs. T. P. Stanwood, president I. F. W. C., were invited to attend the meeting in January. The county judge, school board, state's attorney, principals of schools, were especially invited. The truant officer gave inestimable aid.

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The County Court sitting as a Juvenile Court commissioned Miss Montgomery and the truant officer to act as probation officers.

Already there is work enough to keep the court busy.

The county clerk sent to Bloomington for all the blanks, etc., necessary to appoint officers, present petitions to the court, investigate cases of dependent, delinquent and neglected children, and the thing was running smoothly and everybody interested almost before realizing that the work had fairly begun.

Information is received now principally through the public school teachers and truant officer, but in time many others will, no doubt, assist in this work.

Two hundred and fifty copies of the "Juvenile Record" were distributed among the people, police magistrates, justices of the peace, the sheriff, jailer and policemen. The first case was one sent in by a policeman.

It is expected that this will also be of service to the associated charities of the city.

The work of the women's clubs is needed in creating public sentiment in favor of these reforms, so that supervisors will not be afraid to send boys to Glenwood on account of the cost, ten dollars (\$10) per month.

The county judge appointed Miss Montgomery, chief probation officer, and it is thought that in time a lawyer will devote himself to the Juvenile Court work.

The rapidity of this work seems to indicate how ready the people were for it.

Within a week after the meeting in January the probation officers were appointed and cases came before them right along. Is this not an example for other cities to follow?

EUGENIE M. BACON.

Decatur, Ill., March 11.

## UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS 1812.

### MASSACHUSETTS STATE DIVISION.

JAN. 8, 1900.

Massachusetts held two special and eight regular meetings of the State Council, and four regular and two special meetings of the State Society. The annual meeting for the election of officers took place at the Hotel Brunswick in Boston on January 1, 1901. The following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Boston.

Vice-President, Mrs. C. S. W. Vinson, Dorchester.

Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Alline, Boston.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. S. Burton, Cambridge.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Tilden, Somerville.

Registrar, Mrs. Ellen D. Clarke, Cambridge.

Historian, Mrs. H. F. Gleason, Malden.

Councilors: Mrs. Abijah Thompson, Winchester; Mrs. E. E. Eaton, Malden; Dr. Blanche A. Denig, Boston; Mrs. Dudley A. Sargent, Newton; Mrs. H. E. Emery, Roxbury; Mrs. H. T. Dobson, Boston; Mrs. W. T. Currier, Boston; Mrs. E. H. Allen, East Boston.

The society is in a prosperous condition and constantly enlarging its membership. It is inspired by the perseverance and enthusiasm of our honored president, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, in the good work of rehabilitating the old frigate Constitution and is busy at work formulating plans for the purpose. A military whist was held in March at the Hotel Vendome and a fund is opened with Kidder, Peabody & Co., for all receipts for this fund. The children of Oil City, Pa., have sent a generous donation which is but one of many others.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. J. Amory Codman the society visited the historic old house in Dedham known as the Fairbanks

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AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

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House on June 30. This was preceded by a carriage drive to the "Training Field," "Court House," "Library," "Jail" and the Fairbanks House, which has been purchased by Mrs. Codman to save it from destruction and which was built in 1630. We were welcomed to the house by Miss Rebecca Fairbanks and a paper was read by Mrs. G. K. Clarke describing the same and giving a history of the town.

On October 20 the society met as a body at Legion of Honor Hall and adjourned to the frigate Constitution now lying at Charlestown Navy Yard. Through the courtesy of Admiral

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Sampson marines were assigned for assistants and the Marine Band played patriotic airs. Rev. Edwin St. Hughes of Malden read Major Garland's poem of "Preserve the Ship," and reminiscences by Rev. E. A. Horton of Boston. Congressman Roberts spoke words of encouragement and Miss Josephine Thoms recited "Old Ironsides" and "Old Boston" and sang.

On November 16, at the social meeting, Mrs. Harriet Goodwin (85 years of age) presented the society with a historic cane to be used for the fund for the Constitution. The head was made from the old frigate, the cane from an apple tree in Winthrop (named for the governor).

A fair is in preparation at some future date.

MRS. R. G. BARRY,  
Curator-General.

#### MAINE STATE DIVISION.

JAN. 8, 1900.

We are a young organization presenting our first report for an annual meeting, being organized only in May of this year and not holding our first business meeting till the fall. During the summer we held a social meeting at Reverton, a famous suburban resort of Portland, our guest being Miss Cora Bickford, Regent of the Biddeford Chapter of the D. A. R., who gave an interesting talk on the historic places of the War of 1812 at Biddeford Pool and who presented this society with a bit of wood fashioned into a design and taken from the good ship Merrimac which was sunk by the British during this war.

The first regular business meeting was held in October and was of historical interest, concerning places about our city and place, the ancient burying ground near Nunjuy Hill, where lie the remains of Captain Blythe, of the Enterprise and Captain Bunons, of the Boxer. Mairi anno, the oldest schooner afloat in American waters and one of the oldest in commission, called the Polly, which was a privateer in the War of 1812, and was captured by the British and escaped. It is said that if the present owner can keep her afloat till she is 100 years old (she is now 96) the government will purchase her for historical purposes. The log of the Polly is in the possession of Miss Lincoln (whose great grandfather was one of Washington's body guards), yellow with age. The granddaughter of its first captain and owner, Jeduthun Upton, is now living at Machias, Me.

We are continually receiving inquiries and new members and report great interest in the work.

MRS. R. G. BARRY,  
Curator General.

#### A UNIFORM TIME FOR ELECTION OF CLUB OFFICERS.

At the request of the Woman's Book Club of Crawfordville, Ark., the federated clubs of Arkansas adopted at the Texarkana meeting the first club day in April as "a uniform time for election of officers."

Among the many benefits accruing from this systematic and methodical move is the ability of all federated clubs to report the names of their officers to the federation secretary prior to the annual federation meeting which occurs in the latter part of April, thereby enabling those whose duty it is to get out the federation year book, to issue a club directory which will be valuable as a club directory for the period of one year.

Aside from the beauty, utility and power of concerted action there is manifestly so much in favor of a uniform time for elections that the writer hopes at an early day to see it adopted from Maine to California.

EVALENA RASBURY.

Crawfordville, Ark.

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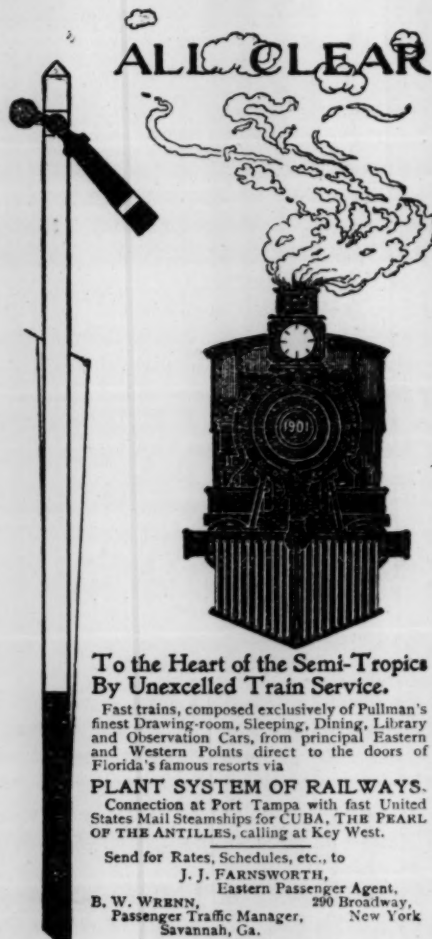
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